

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 683.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED. 6d.
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Great preparations are in progress for CHRISTMAS.
Managing Director, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

THE VOTE BY BALLOT.

The FRIENDS of the BALLOT in the PROVINCES, are earnestly requested to AGITATE the BALLOT QUESTION in their neighbourhood. The Ballot Society will supply Forms of Petition. Requisitions to Members, Tracts on the Ballot, and all other information and advice gratis.

Deputations from the Society will attend Public Meetings without cost to the Promoters. All applications to be made to WM. WICKHAM, Honorary Secretary.

Ballot Society's Office, 5, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

TO the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I have already informed you that I am a Candidate for the VACANT SEAT in your DIRECTION.

Having discharged the responsible duties of Auditor for the last Twelve Years, and thereby become well acquainted with the working of our Office, I trust I may look forward with Confidence for your Support.

The Election will take place at the London Tavern on Wednesday, December 22nd, from One to Four o'clock.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT GAMMAN.

11, King Edward's-road, Hackney, and Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Office of the above Society is REMOVED from 7, Blomfield-street, to 1, MOORGATE, entrance 118, London-wall, London, E.C. Office hours from Ten till Four.

The Committee are desirous of obtaining the services of honorary correspondents in connexion with each district, or town, or congregation throughout the country, and will be happy to receive communications on the subject.

J. C. GALLAWAY, Secretary.

LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL,
52, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W. C.

The Board of Management beg most gratefully to acknowledge a Legacy of 50l., bequeathed by the late Mrs. HUNTER BLAIR, and a Donation of 105l. from WM. THOMAS BERGER, Esq., both amounts being Contributions to the Reserve or Endowment Fund of this Charity.

Further Contributions to the above Fund and to the Fund for Fitting-up and Furnishing the Hospital Premises, which are now undergoing alterations for the reception of In-Patients, are earnestly solicited.

RALPH BUCHAN, Hon. Secretary.

30th November, 1858.

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PATRON—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes of all denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

Instituted May 10, 1758.

The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL COURT of Governors was held on FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at the LONDON TAVERN, to ELECT TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School from a List of 106 Candidates, and for other business.

JOHN R. MILLS, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

At the close of the Ballot, the following were declared to be the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, and will be admitted on Wednesday, Dec. 15:—

1. Isabella M. Small . . . 10,506	14. David Holt . . . 10,533
2. Rhoda Emily Mewes . . . 10,281	15. John Millist . . . 10,313
3. Amelia Fisher . . . 9,909	16. Frederick John Day . . . 10,236
4. Elizabeth Beldam . . . 9,457	17. J. J. F. Lawrence . . . 10,175
5. Georgiana Smith . . . 9,077	18. Edward Dean . . . 10,163
6. Frances R. Stone . . . 8,980	19. Frederick W. Saur . . . 9,999
7. Kate L. Simmonds . . . 8,894	20. Viner C. James . . . 9,824
8. Edwin B. Pontifex . . . 13,032	21. George Morris . . . 9,249
9. Edward T. Agar . . . 11,492	22. Edward H. Price . . . 8,696
10. R. B. Spickernell . . . 11,435	23. Joseph Steel . . . 7,694
11. John S. Goodwin . . . 11,079	24. Henry Saml. Hilton . . . 7,340
12. Harold Hitchcock . . . 10,775	25. Geo. H. Spencer . . . 6,993
13. William Woods . . . 10,568	

Resolved unanimously,—

That the very cordial thanks of this Court be presented to the President, and to T. M. Coombs, Esq., the Treasurer, for presiding during the day, and to the Scrutineers for their care in taking the ballot.

32, Ludgate-hill, E.C. JOSEPH SOUL, Sec.

The next Election will take place in April. Forms of application may be obtained by application at the Office. Contributions will be thankfully received for the Centenary as well as for the General Fund. Life Governors, 10l. 10s. Annual, 1l. 1s. Life Subscription, 5l. 5s. Annual, 10s. 6d.

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Apply to H. R. Williams, 2, Pembury-grove.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ONE THING OR ANOTHER.

SOME of our readers will have perplexed themselves, perhaps, in an attempt to divine the reasons for our silence, until now, on the question which engaged the earnest consideration of the Council of the Liberation Society, recently held at the Milton Club. That question was undoubtedly one of grave importance. It was discussed, on both sides, with ability and earnestness. The resolution in which the debate terminated was given to the public in a brief report presented by the Secretary at the *soirée* held the same evening. It has, we understand, struck many of our friends—and we do not affect to be surprised at it—as unusual, to say the least, if not bordering on the ungracious, that we should have allowed our last number to go without a single word of comment on a subject in which our readers, as well as ourselves, take so lively an interest. Rumours are in circulation, we hear, that we are in possession of some mysterious plan which is to operate upon the House of Lords like the explosion of a shell, and scare them into doing that justice which they cannot be persuaded to do by ordinary argument and appeal.

Now, really, the story we have to tell is so simple, so devoid of all mystery, so open and straightforward, that we are afraid it may cause disappointment in some quarters. It was not deemed expedient to publish to the whole world the speeches which were delivered *pro* and *con*. on the policy to be adopted next session for giving effect to the Society's more immediate object—the abolition of Church-rates; and hence, until we had the sanction of the Executive Committee, we deemed it respectful to abstain from commenting on the topic at all, that we might ascertain how far our doing so might be in accordance with their views of its expediency. Having, therefore, this motive for temporary reticence, and being anxious to say a few words on the Bishop of London's primary visitation charge whilst it was yet fresh in the public mind, we left our report to tell its own tale, with the intention of dealing with the prominent question to which it refers whenever a suitable opportunity might present itself. Such are the very common-place causes of our silence—a silence due far more to accident than to design.

The Committee of the Liberation Society have not been wont to hide their purposes in mystery. Whilst grave questions of policy are still under consideration, they very discreetly refrain from thrusting upon the public view those processes of deliberation by which their conclusions are reached—but what they have once determined upon they have never felt any reasonable motive for concealing. In the present instance, the question naturally occurred to them, "What course is to be taken with Sir John Trelawny's bill next session?" There can be little doubt that we have strength enough to push it through the House of Commons at a rapid pace, and with triumphant effect. But what if the Lords reject it? Are we to go on, session after session, as in the matter of the Jew Bill, exhausting the

patience of our friends, endangering the steadfastness of the half-hearted, and allowing both to be reduced to that state of weariness to escape from which a decent compromise may prove acceptable? Is there no alternative, should the peers prove obstinate?—no mode of taking them, as it were, in reverse, and bringing their own guns to play upon their position? It was suggested to the Council that Mr. Duncombe's bill for transferring the freehold of the Church and churchyard from the parson to the representatives of the parish with a view to make them available for the purposes of the ratepayers generally, would furnish the alternative they were in search of—and it was decided to refer the matter back to the Executive Committee, with full authority to deal with it, as circumstances might, hereafter, in their judgment, commend as expedient. This is the whole secret, if secret it could ever have been properly described. The Executive Committee of the Liberation Society have been authorised, should they see fit, to fall back, after another defeat of the Church-rates Abolition Bill, upon the broader ground of Mr. Duncombe's measure.

The primary object of the committee is to carry Sir John Trelawny's bill in its substantial integrity. To this their best energies will be devoted next session. Upon this they will bring all their available resources to bear—resolved to accept of no compromise. Of course, they would not object to give to the supporters of the parish church every legal facility they require to keep under their own exclusive control, and to apply in such manner as Church authorities may be disposed to sanction, any funds voluntarily subscribed by them for the repair of the fabric and for the expenses incident to Divine worship. Beyond some such equitable arrangement as this, however, they are not inclined to go—and this is a concession which the rulers of the Church Establishment will most likely meet with lofty scorn. These parochial churches, say they, are national buildings, and must be kept up out of national funds. Very well, we rejoin—let us have "one thing or another." Since these edifices are national property, they ought not to be given over to the exclusive use of a sect which does not embrace a numerical majority of the people. If they prefer occupying them exclusively, and that, too, rent-free, let them, at least, keep them in repair, and refrain from charging this expense upon the whole community. Theirs is the advantage—theirs also should be the burden. But if they will insist upon the burden being borne by the ratepayers at large, then let the ratepayers at large share in the advantage. Transfer the freehold from the parson who is the representative of a sect merely, to wardens elected for this purpose by the ratepayers, and give them legal power to let the building for divine worship to the highest bidder—taking care that the rent received is adequate to the maintenance of the edifice in effective repair.

"And do you, who cannot prevail upon the Lords to pass your bill for the Abolition of Church-rates," some will immediately ask, "expect to be more successful in pressing upon them an extensive change like this?" Good reader, be not alarmed! We really care not whether the Lords pass such a measure or reject it. Our chief business lies with the *mind of the country*. At any rate we can make out quite as strong a case in equity for thus generalising the usufruct of national buildings, as for the abolition of Church-rates. The alternative will be no choice of our's, but a necessity forced upon our adoption by the injustice of others. But everyone will see that it is a *logical* alternative. Possibly, moreover, it may commend itself to not a few minds by showing the way to a far more economical and beneficial use of these public buildings than that to which they are now applied. For, if the parish authorities were at liberty to let them for hire, there can be no conceivable reason why Churchmen, Methodists, Independents, and Baptists, might not, in some places, arrange to occupy them at different periods of the same day, or on different days of the same week, on a similar

principle to that which is practically acted upon in Germany and, we believe, many parts of Switzerland. We have an idea that the proposition would soon commend itself to the public as a very reasonable one—and it would certainly give full scope for familiarising the intelligent of all denominations with those truths which strike at the very root of all Church Establishments. Whatever, therefore, Parliament might choose to do with the question, the daily discussion of it out of doors would most effectually answer our purpose.

This, then, is our policy—we must demand "one thing or another." We ask the abolition of compulsory taxation for the maintenance of parish churches, because, under the existing system, though all are taxed, a part only reap advantage from the accommodation which the proceeds of that taxation go to provide. But if Parliament will not annul the taxing power of parishioners in this instance, then we are driven to claim our proper share of the benefit. Put the churches on the same footing as you put your highways, bridges, and town halls! Let all ratepayers have equal rights of use, under such regulations only as will prevent collision and disorder. This is the alternative upon which a persistent refusal of Church-rate abolition will drive us. We see some of its inconveniences—we should not have voluntarily selected this solution of the difficulty—but Churchmen may rely upon it that we will have this or that.

MEETINGS OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING AT BRISTOL.

On Friday last, the annual meeting of the Bristol branch of the society was held at the Albert-rooms. The chair was taken by THOMAS WATERMAN, Esq. Upon the platform were Dr. Foster, and the Rev. E. Paxton Hood, the deputation from London, the Revs. D. Thomas, J. Burder, M. Dickie, and J. Edwards; and Messrs. H. Cossham, E. S. Robinson, A. Warren, J. Hudson, S. Griffiths, T. Matthews, and H. Ferris. The room was filled by a most respectable audience.

The CHAIRMAN said it must be a source of great satisfaction that every succeeding year they were assured of the gratifying fact that the society steadily increased in influence, efficiency, and usefulness. After vindicating its principles he called on

A. WARREN, Esq., to move the first resolution. It was to the exertions of this society they were mainly indebted for the hopeful condition of the Church-rate question. It appeared to him that in the natural course of things, any church which was an institution controlled and paid by the Government of the country must eventually become less a religious institution, and more of a political association. As it was now, the sordid union of the Church with the State reacted on itself, and the ministerial profession was regarded but in the same light as the army and the navy, merely a means of getting a livelihood.

The Rev. J. BURDER seconded the resolution, and referred to some of the bonds of control which had been broken. There were still some bonds remaining; one very galling one had been felt by at least one gentleman in that assembly, who had had his goods confiscated for the support of the church. He also referred to the persistent opposition of the House of Lords to the Church-rates Bill.

Dr. FOSTER was the next speaker, and concisely but most comprehensively sketched the history of the Church-rates Abolition Bill during the last session, under the guidance of Sir John Trelawny. Rapid as was the progress of the bill, they hoped in the next session to begin work yet earlier—to labour still more earnestly. Their majority in the house now stood at sixty-three; and he should not like to say that they could materially increase that majority. The Lords might a second time reject the bill; and they ought to be prepared for that contingency. (Hear, hear.) Then he should say let them support Mr. Duncombe's measure. That measure stood thus: It stated the Established Church is a national property, and must be maintained by the nation for national purposes. Very well, they would go thus far, but insist that it should be appropriated to the national use in reality, and should no longer be for the emolument of any sect whatever. (Cheers.) He proceeded to describe the work cut out for the so-

ciety next session, and concluded with an appeal on behalf of the finances of the society.

The CHAIRMAN then read the treasurer's account for the Bristol branch of this society. The subscriptions for the year 1857-8 amounted to 1017. 18s. 6d. 954. 17s. 6d. had been forwarded to the London society. Fifty-four petitions had been prepared for signature in this district for the abolition of Church-rates, and the signatures were very numerous. The expenses had been defrayed by extra donations. Mr. Henry Ferris had been appointed district agent for Somerset and Gloucester, and the future arrangements, it was hoped, would be most conducive to success of the society's operations.

HANDEL COSSHAM, Esq., moved, "that this meeting rejoice at the tendency of recent events, occurring both in Parliament and in the Established Church in the colonies, as well as at home, to create a public sentiment in favour of the voluntary principle, and trusts that the upholders of that principle will be prepared fully to avail themselves of the opportunities presented to them for wider and more vigorous action." They had not yet succeeded in convincing their opponents that the system of voluntarism would advance the efficiency of their religious agencies; but he firmly believed that the adoption of the principle was only a question of time—a question of ten or twenty years. (Cheers.) In proof of this, Mr. Cossam alluded to the positively wonderful spread of the opinions held by this society within his own recollection.

The Rev. E. PAXTON HOOD, the other member of the deputation, followed, and, in his own musical, fascinating manner, and amid much cheering, discoursed of his wanderings, and the suggestive conversations he had had with clergymen and others; of his reveries in old cathedrals, his thoughts in crowded fashionable churches; his reverence for the antiquity, the glories, and goodness, that existed in the National Church; and his solemn disgust and anger at some of the corruptions and abuses and rottenness which peeped out here and there.

The Rev. M. DICKIE said he devoted all his spare time and all his spare efforts to this society, in which his sympathies were entirely bound up. He moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Waterman, which was carried by acclamation. *Abridged from the Bristol Advertiser.*

WHITHORN.—Mr. Oulton continued his Scottish journey by attending a meeting here (5th Nov.), which was presided over by the Rev. James Fleming. Mr. O. was followed by the chairman, who urged the necessity of anti-state-churchmen combining, in order to gain their just rights. At the close, a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Society, and a local committee formed.

GREENOCK.—Mr. Oulton, of London, addressed a meeting in Sir Michael-street U. P. Church, on the 10th Nov. The Rev. Mr. Morton occupied the chair, and at the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. Messrs. Sinclair and Smith made some remarks, and suggested the appointment of a committee in town, as an auxiliary to the London Society. This suggestion was carried into effect by several gentlemen being named as a committee.

HADDINGTON.—A meeting was convened at Haddington on Friday, the 12th November, in the Council-room, John Stobie, Esq., town clerk, in the chair. "Considering," says a local paper, "that no agent of the Liberation Society had ever visited Haddington before, the attendance was very good; and Mr. Oulton was listened to with marked attention and approbation. It was evident that the friends of religious liberty in this neighbourhood were scarcely prepared for such a statement, so full of encouragement and hope. It was proposed by the Rev. Alexander Gosman, and unanimously agreed to, that a committee be formed. The Rev. Alexander Thomson, U.P. minister, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Oulton."

FALKIRK.—The meeting was held in the South U.P. Church. Dr. M'Farlane was called to the chair. The Rev. Mr. Muir proposed that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the Society in London, the committee to consist of the Rev. W. Steel, Dr. M'Farlane, Rev. Mr. Wade, Rev. Mr. Muir, and Messrs. A. M'Farlane, Thornhill; John Wilson, Bantaskine; Patrick Gentleman, Gilbert M'Intosh, William Donaldson, J. Johnston, John Smith, Falkirk; and William Gillies, Grahamston, with power to add to their number.

HAMILTON.—An address was delivered (on the 16th) in the Mason's Hall. Provost Nisbet occupied the chair. After a comprehensive and talented lecture from Mr. Oulton, the Rev. J. Inglis proposed that the meeting approve of the principles of the society he represented, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Battersby. The Rev. Mr. Struthers then proposed that a large and influential committee be appointed, to further the objects of the society in this place; seconded by the Rev. J. T. M'Farland, which was agreed to. *—Hamilton Advertiser.*

BIGGAR.—Mr. Oulton delivered a lecture here on the 17th. There was a good audience, considering the circumstances of the case, and at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Dunlop, who was in the chair, and in whose church the meeting was held, a very hearty vote of thanks was agreed to.

JEDBURGH.—Here (on the 18th Nov.) the meeting was held in Blackfriars Church, Mr. Deans being the chairman, and the Rev. Messrs. Polson, Barr, and Mr. Oliver taking part in the proceedings. The chairman said he had never listened to a more explicit explanation of the principles of Voluntarism and hoped that it would have its effects, as it was a question of the greatest interest. Resolutions were then proposed and adopted, approving of the objects

of the society, and also to give it that support which it required. *—Teviotdale Record.*

KELSO.—Mr. Oulton addressed a meeting in the First U. P. Church here on the 9th of Nov. The Rev. H. Renton was chairman, and spoke at length and ably on the principles advocated by the society. The Rev. James Jarvis moved a resolution heartily approving of its object. Mr. Dunn, of Roxburgh Mains, proposed the appointment of a committee, and, after the deputation had been thanked for his clear and concise statement, subscribers' names were enrolled. Mr. Oulton's Scottish tour closed here.

THE CHURCH-RATE CAMPAIGN.

CONTEST AT CREWE.—The polling for the rate as announced three weeks ago, took place on the 22nd and 23rd of November. The rate was carried by 204 votes against 104—majority 100. Just before the closing of the poll Mr. Thomas Hancock handed to the chairman, the Rev. J. B. Wheeler, a written protest against the legality of the rate, on the ground of the churchwardens having omitted to lay before the vestry a written estimate of expenditure before asking for the rate. This appeared to nonplus the chairman and his party. Mr. Hancock requested that his protest might be entered on the minutes. The chairman said he would first ask legal advice on the point, but being pressed either to enter it or decline it, he ultimately refused to record it. We may just state that little more than half the rate-payers were polled. Numbers stood neutral whose opinions were decidedly against the rate; but some undue influence kept them at home. The pro-rate party could not deny that intimidation had been used on their behalf. At a public meeting of the anti-rate party, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That this meeting has with astonishment learned that the Church-rate party have in several instances sought to intimidate persons to obtain their votes; and we hereby desire publicly to express our disapprobation of such a course, believing it to be an infringement of the rights of conscience, and the liberties of a free people.

This was placarded in the town, and has remained unchallenged by the pro-rate committee. A number of the ratepayers intend to resist the payment of the rate, if it is demanded. *—From a Correspondent.*

ANOTHER BATTLE OF NASEBY.—For some time past, it has been the wish of several friends of the "Establishment" in this parish of Northamptonshire, to repair and restore this ancient church, and to make the church generally accord with modern church architecture. For this purpose, it was estimated that the sum of about 1,300l. or 1,400l. would be required; and the churchwardens called a vestry meeting, on Thursday, November 25, to see if a rate could be obtained for the repairs of the fabric, the minister and churchwardens undertaking to procure the necessary funds for the alterations sought to be made in the interior of the church. There was a large attendance of ratepayers at the meeting, and the vicar, the Rev. James Jones, on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting in a very temperate and conciliatory address. The estimates were then laid before the meeting, when it appeared that upwards of 300l. would be required to be paid by the parish in the shape of a rate; and Captain Ashby thereupon moved, and George James Slater, Esq., seconded (both churchwardens), "That a rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound should be made." This proposition caused evident dissatisfaction in the meeting, and, after considerable discussion, an amendment was proposed by Mr. S. E. Wright, and seconded by Mr. John Booth Smeaton, as follows:—

That this vestry declines to make any rate, and requests the churchwardens to propose some other mode of obtaining the requisite funds.

The amendment was carried by a large majority, there being only seven dissentients. The meeting then broke up. It is hoped, after this, there will be no more Church-rates in Naseby.

FRAMPTON COTTERELL, SOMERSETSHIRE.—THE LATE SEIZURES.—A public meeting was recently held in this village, to sympathise with Messrs. Jones and Tomkins, whose goods had been taken from them and publicly sold to pay Church-rates.—Mr. Pocock in the chair. Mr. Leonard said that he, at the request of the friends, had much pleasure in presenting Mr. Jones with a clock and table, in the place of those similar articles taken away, and he considered Mr. Jones and Mr. Tomkins were quite right in taking the course they did. Mr. Jones returned thanks to the friends for their kindness, and said he was very happy in acting in the manner he did; but at the same time the friends must allow him to say that if a similar seizure were made next year, these goods now presented might have to go in the same way; for he was determined never to pay a Church-rate again. Mr. H. Flook said he had much pleasure in presenting Mr. Tomkins with six chairs, a table, fender, and fireirons, and hoped that when another contest came the friends of religious freedom would not be afraid to come out and show their true colours. Mr. Tomkins, after thanking the friends for the kind sympathy shown, said he believed that God intended the great work of Christianising the world should rest upon Christians, and the duty of supporting Gospel institutions devolved upon them, and that the Church should be free of worldly support; but when a Church was supported by the money of the State, it must cease to be free, and thus became a political institution. The State-Church system was the enemy of freedom. What so greatly contributed to crush the liberties of Christendom as this system? It affected our own country in cases little thought of by some. The friends were aware that Mr. Jones had been labouring for some years in connexion with the Gloucestershire Scripture-Readers' Society, which had done, and was doing, much good. But among its rules is this:—"That the agents are strictly pro-

hibited from preaching." Consequently, some of them had felt that even their Sabbaths were not their own. Did they think this arbitrary rule would be there but for the State Church? Depend upon it not. It was because incumbents and vicars, who ought to have done the work long ago, hated the very sight of those men, for coming to infringe upon their domain. Mr. Jones had just received his dismissal from the society.

CHURCH-RATES IN WALES.—Several contests have taken place during the past month in North Wales, the most remarkable being that at Hawarden, near Chester, the residence of Mr. W. Ewart Gladstone. It was not only the first contest, but the opposition to the rate was carried on by Churchmen, living at some distance from the edifice, which they cannot very well attend, and whose services are said to be rather Romish. The rate was carried by a large majority, but without the aid of Dissenters, who did not know of it, with one or two exceptions. It is confidently stated that with a little previous preparation another rate in this parish will be impossible. At Brynabo, near Wrexham, the opposition was so strong, that the Church party beat a retreat without venturing to ask for a poll. At Wrexham, on the 26th inst., the tenth annual battle took place. Both sides have claimed the victory for years past; the anti-rate party regularly tendering, and the vicar regularly refusing the votes of the cottagers, who are numerous enough to turn the scale considerably. Dr. Lushington having recently decided that such votes are good, the vicar was asked on Friday last at the vestry meeting if he should still refuse them. He said he should, and when at the close of the vestry, the rate was refused by an immense majority, and a poll demanded by the churchwardens, the Dissenters (as previously agreed, if the small cottagers were rejected,) left the hall in a body without giving a single vote, leaving the Church party to sit there all day taking their friends' votes. The rate is considered illegal, and will not be paid by the Dissenters.

THE LORD MAYOR ON THE PRINCIPLES OF DISSENT.

On Thursday afternoon the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Wire) laid the foundation-stone of the new Congregational church, High-street, Ware. His lordship was accompanied by the Rev. D. J. Evans, of St. David's Church, Lewisham. The day was peculiarly unfavourable, the rain falling in torrents. On arriving at the site, the Rev. Dr. LEASK simply read a statement, owing to the inclemency of the weather, from which it appeared that the building cost about one thousand five hundred pounds, one-half of which had been given with noble liberality by Joseph Chuck, Esq., of Widbury Hall, in the parish of Ware, and a considerable portion of the rest by members of his family. At the same time the liberality of the congregation and friends had been such that the whole cost of the edifice was nearly promised before the work was commenced.

A hymn was then sung, and his lordship performed his duties in a very artistic manner. The Benediction having been pronounced, an immediate adjournment took place to the Town Hall, where a substantial luncheon was provided. The Rev. Dr. LEASK having in a eulogistic speech proposed the health of the Lord Mayor,

His LORDSHIP made a lengthened speech, in the course of which he said:—

On occasions like the present it occurred almost necessarily that they should speak of the real reasons which separated Dissenters from Churchmen; and, in so doing, they did not wish to speak in anything but Christian kindness and candour. It was the more a duty thus to speak, since the ministers of their denomination were not accustomed, and if they were they would displease their congregations—to speak on the separation of Church and State; but, on the contrary, preferred—as he hoped they ever would—to preach "Jesus Christ and him crucified." (Cheers.) Yet there were times and seasons, such as occurred to-day, when they ought to enforce the principles they maintained, and explain the reasons of such a course. One of these reasons was, because the Church was the creature of the State, created by Act of Parliament, borne up by the authority of the law, and could not be altered without the sanction of the Queen and Parliament. They thought this an infringement on the conscience and spiritual liberty of those who differed. Their ministers required no command of the Queen in Council to celebrate distinguished events in this country. If Providence had favoured their national arms with a splendid and decisive victory, which might lead to the propagation of Christianity, they needed not to wait until the Queen in Council, with the advice and the assistance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, could settle a Form of Prayer, before their thankful hearts should offer their united praise. (Cheers.) If a congregation has been deprived of its minister they had not to go to seek the patronage of some Lord Chancellor or of some nobleman, as to who should be their minister; they met in prayer, and sought the Divine blessing on the choice of a pastor; and thus, consulting first the direction of heaven, and then their own consciences, they appointed their own minister, no person, from the Queen to the meanest of her subjects, daring to interfere with so sacred a matter. Thus, therefore, instead of finding an Evangelical minister in the Church here, a Puseyite there, and a no-religionist in another,—thrust willingly or unwillingly on the congregation, without choice—they were free to choose, and woe to them if they did not make a proper selection. (Cheers.) There was another thing in what was called the Voluntary Principle. In building their churches and schools they did not go to the nation and compel every one to pay for them. (Hear.) They felt there was quite enough power in the love of Christ to compel Christian men to do their duty; and therefore the erection of their churches and schools depended on the voluntary offerings of Christians. It was idle to say, as some did who had never tried it, that religion would be extinguished if there was not State aid. They believed, from the his-

tory of religious liberty, that, if it had not been for the Voluntary Principle, the Church would have been extinguished and Dissent triumphant. (Cheers.) There were, he need hardly say, a great many Churchmen—all honour to them—who acknowledged this principle. (Hear.) The Church in London, with its Bishop and clergy, did so in many instances; and, therefore, they went round and asked individuals to give them money to erect churches and endow bishoprics. (Hear, hear.) They would have had few, if any, Colonial bishoprics, but for the Voluntary Principle; and the very last instance of a Colonial bishopric was afforded a few days back, when Miss Burdett Coutts, as a member of the Church of England, gave 15,000*l.* to found a new See in one of the colonies. The Act of Parliament would not have done that; the State purse would not have been allowed to do it; and they called in the Voluntary Principle—the long-reviled Voluntary Principle—which had so long sustained the cause of liberty in this country. (Cheers.) They had heard in the Church great dissensions about the Prayer-book. Some conscientious Churchmen—and he honoured them for their consistency—declared that they could not accept in its entirety this book in which it was necessary that every true Churchman should express his unfeigned consent. Some considered it should be revised; but it was, nevertheless—as it now stood—a compulsory liturgy enforced by Act of Parliament. Churchmen certainly had got rid of two services, most enormous blots—he had almost said blasphemies—which were revised on petition to the House of Commons; and they were, therefore, now no longer a portion of the Church service. (Hear, hear.) Again, the Church, it was said, had power to decree rites and ceremonies,—that depended on the interpretation of the word church. The word evidently meant the Church of the State. Dissenters denied its power. (Cheers.) They asserted as their great principle,—their sheet-anchor,—that every church had a right to judge for itself what was right and decent in conducting public worship. Again, the Church set up a standard of belief in the Thirty-nine Articles. Various were their interpretations. The Puseyite and High Churchman would say they sanctioned candles,—though the late Bishop of London said they must not be lighted,—that they sanctioned flowers and crosses,—according to Dr. Pusey to be fallen down to and revered,—while the Evangelical portion declared emphatically that they meant no such thing. Thus they arrived at the dilemma described by a very eminent orator in the House of Lords of a church with “a Calvinistic Liturgy, an Arminian Clergy, and Articles that could be twisted any way.” Dissenters had no such thing. They were taught that every man must stand or fall, not by the opinions of others, but on the conclusions which he arrived at himself after carefully and prayerfully consulting the Word of God. Then there was another thing. Not only was it an established church, but it was endowed by the riches of a church established before the English Church; and it claimed to have these riches as a right; and not only so, but it got grants from Parliament to assist it in raising schools. There was even more than this; it claimed to impose on the inhabitants of every parish a tax for the support of the Church; it might even be in a parish where they had a Puseyite minister, so that, however much an individual might abhor his practice and even think he was leading his flock to Rome, he was compelled pay for the support of the fabric of the Church and the things therewith connected. The Dissenters never had a Church-rate—(hear, hear)—they never had the assistance of the State, they believed that the principle which actuated them was right, and they believed the form of religion which they professed was perfectly able to sustain them in all things. (Hear, hear.) It was their Nonconformist ancestors who laid for them the basis of the civil and religious liberty they now enjoyed. They resisted the edicts of a tyrant. (Cheers.) They prevented the nation becoming a Popish nation. (Cheers.) They knew if it became a Popish country they would be enchained in slavery and submission; but, by asserting the rights of conscience, they gave free scope to the energy of their successors, which they had every day and year improved until at last the bells of the parish had rung out in approbation of the proceedings of the Nonconformists of Ware. (Cheers.) Again, the vast diffusion of education was largely owing to the efforts of the Nonconformists. Churchmen—and he honoured them—did not always despise the efforts of their Dissenting brethren, and had followed their example, so that hardly an Established Church was to be found without its day, Sunday, and Infant-schools; but, remember, all these were originated by the Dissenters. (Cheers.) They did not come from the Church, although she was striving with them, and he hoped the result would be a universal education for the whole poor of the kingdom. (Cheers.) There was, on the part of the Evangelical clergy, a disposition to purge the Church from its evils. He believed, if certain proceedings were not stopped,—he trusted they would be speedily crushed, he was going to say, by the Evangelical bishops and clergy,—depend upon it, they would see Churchmen turning out and leaving the Establishment, wondering how long they could have kept in the house of bondage. (A laugh.) They had no feeling towards the Evangelical clergy but that of love and affection, and he hoped it would never be said that their principles were connected with anything but love to all. They might, indeed, differ, but they need not quarrel. (Hear, hear.) The laying of this stone had done one good thing; it had brought Churchmen and Dissenters together; it was an indication that Churchmen were in their own way promoting the one cause, and that, although bound down and unable to admit Dissenters, the Evangelical clergymen worked with the other labourers in the vineyard. (Hear, hear.) The road to heaven was through the church as well as through the chapel, and the wise course was to cultivate good feeling, and to give each credit for everything good that was possible. (Cheers.)

Dr. LEASK eulogised the very able speech just delivered, and thanked his lordship for it. He now begged leave to give the “Health of Joseph Chuck, Esq., long life and happiness to him.” Besides the munificence of that gentleman already referred to, the bricks of the old place were to be erected as a school-room, wholly at his expense. (Loud cheers.) The Rev. J. BARFITT returned thanks. The Rev. D. J. EVANS, in a very neat speech, congratulated Dr. Leask on the position he occupied. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Lord Mayor, who gave 10*l.* to the Building Fund.

TRACTARIAN DEMONSTRATION IN ST. GEORGE'S EAST.

We learn from the *Advertiser* that on Thursday, being the second anniversary of the opening of the iron church, in Calvert-street, in connexion with the “St. George's Mission,” a series of services were held in the parish, and there was a large gathering of the Tractarian clergy. The Holy Communion was celebrated at eight a.m., both in the iron church, Calvert-street, and in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street; and at nine o'clock in the church in Wellclose-square. At eleven o'clock there was another celebration at the parish church. This was the principal service of the day. The altar was vested with cross and lights, and duly decorated after the most approved Puseyite fashion, with embroidered cloths, according to Tractarian notions of appropriateness. It was true that over these, on the surface of the altar, there was a narrow white linen cloth, to make a literal compliance with the requirements of the Rubric; but it was only perceptible on being closely approached. No part of it, save occasionally the ends, were visible to the audience; and it by no means concealed the fancy embroidery on which the Puseyites pride themselves. The flowers on the altar were tastefully set out, and the candles were lighted, as also were the two standards of twelve jets each, which rise from the communion rails on either side of the altar. On the top of the screen behind the altar was a large cross, with floral decorations, surmounting the dossal. Curtains lined the walls within the communion rails, but—we believe, at the instance of the bishop—they have been compelled to remove such portions of them as have heretofore obscured the tables bearing the Commandments.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the choir was heard approaching, and on the appearance of the two foremost, bearing banners, the organ united with them in the 84th Psalm, *Quam dilecta*, which they were chanting. The surpliced crowd walked two and two up the middle aisle chanting, and nearly filled the space allotted to them in front of the altar, being sixty-three in number.

The parishioners generally, it is stated, are very much scandalised at the proceedings, which, from time to time, take place in this fine old parish church, which, from the position of the pulpit, the reading-desk, the organ, and the general construction of the edifice, it is evident was never erected for the style of things which took place there on Thursday. In fact, people will not go even out of curiosity, or to hear the music, and there were only 170 adults at Thursday's service, beyond the clergy, in a church which will comfortably seat upwards of 1,200.

On reaching the altar, the two banners were planted at the communion rails, one on either hand, and the priests and choristers assumed their places. The Rev. Bryan King, the celebrant, wore the chasuble, and the priests wore their surplices, with hoods of different kinds; most of them wore an embroidered cross on the back of the neck. Several wore the white stole, with a cross embroidered thereon. The entire service was choral, the epistle and gospel only being read.

The sermon—a very weak and lame affair—was by the Rev. E. C. Lowe, who took for his text John v. 12. The object of the discourse was to inspire the clergy and friends of St. George's Mission to greater exertions to promote its prosperity.

The celebrant stood at the north side in front of the altar, and during the consecration prayer some of the clergy bowed down their heads, so as apparently almost to touch the steps of the altar before which they were kneeling. The procession out of the church, at the close of the service, was the same as on entering. In the evening there was another service.

The same evening a meeting of the Vestry of St. George's-in-the-East was held under the presidency of Mr. Churchwarden Thompson. There was a large attendance of vestrymen. A petition to Parliament strongly condemnatory of Tractarian practices was proposed. The Chairman stated that at the present moment there were three females who had left the “Mission House,” in connexion with their parish church, insane. (Hear, hear.) As to the causes of the insanity he would say nothing. A very exciting discussion took place, and the vestry expressed themselves in very emphatic terms against the practices going on in the parish church. In fact, the feeling was very strong against the Puseyite tendencies of the rector, the Rev. Bryan King, and the clergy associated with him in the St. George's Mission. The motion was carried unanimously. The majority of the vestry at once repaired to the parish church, where the proceedings were similar in character to those of the morning described above.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE ON VOLUNTARISM.—The annual meeting of the Selby branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the public rooms, on Friday. Lord Carlisle occupied the chair, and in the course of his speech said:—

Now I should feel very reluctant to pronounce any positive dogmatic opinion upon the precise measures in which the concerns of government, of education, and of religion, ought to be dealt with in India. In the first place, I feel that I have not that full and accurate knowledge which should qualify me for the task; and without the responsibility which the duty of bearing part in the details of Indian administration imposes upon those who are actually in office, I should feel it almost presumptuous to form an opinion—at all events to lay down the law as to what can be done, or what ought to be done in India. As a general principle, however, I should say that the more we can separate the direct

agency of Government influence from the spread of Gospel truth the better it will generally be for the interests we have most at heart, namely, the spread of that very Gospel truth. I think that nothing can be so ill associated together as the Bible and the bayonet—(Hear, hear)—and what would almost be as ill-paired together would be the Bible and bribery. (Hear, hear.) The more, therefore, we separate official compulsion, or official allurements from the cause of the Gospel, the more anxious we should be to see private effort, private benevolence, private piety, and private self-denial occupying the widest range, and working in the largest field of action which they can find for themselves. (Hear.) I hope that nothing I have said will be misconceived, as implying an opinion that the individuals of the Government ought to show themselves indifferent to that which is the first and highest duty of every man. (Hear, hear.) What I have endeavoured to urge is, that the Government agency, as such, in the way of Government favours or Government compulsion, ought not to be brought to bear upon those to whom it is the blessed privilege and duty of this country to secure freedom of body and freedom of soul. (Hear, hear.) Where, however, the Government may not enter, private zeal and private effort may; and where can they find a more appropriate or august theatre than in that ancient and populous empire of India, with its teeming populations, which the providence of God formerly placed, and has recently again put under the control of this country—which in all times past has been the theatre of the most grovelling superstitions, of the most impure worship, of the most cruel rituals—all of which, I trust, are destined, in the good providence of God, to be exchanged for the simplicity of Christian truth, the purity of Christian worship, and the hope of Christian immortality. (Applause.)

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CONFSSIONAL CASE.—On Wednesday the rule obtained by Mr. Bovill on Tuesday on the part of the Rev. Mr. Poole, late curate of St. Barnabas, calling upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue, commanding him to hear the appeal of Mr. Poole against the decision of his diocesan, the Bishop of London, was formally served on the Primate. Owing to the late period of the term at which the motion was made, the rule is not made returnable until the first day of next Hilary term, which commences on the 11th of January. The Attorney-General has been retained for the archbishop, and it will depend on counsel when the case will be argued. The Rev. Alfred Poole has, it is said, abandoned the action for libel which he had commenced against the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Baring.

SCHISM AMONG THE TRACTARIANS.—Some of the leading members of the Tractarian party have intimated their intention of withdrawing from the “London Union on Church Matters,” on the ground that its governing body “has not been sufficiently active in repelling the aggressions which have from time to time been made on the rights and liberties of the Church.” A large amount of money was subscribed for the purposes of this “Union,” but all its proceedings have been conducted with secrecy, and the rigid exclusion of the press has always been one of its fundamental rules. The new Society which is to be established will adopt a more straightforward course, and however mistaken may be the views they will advocate, they will conduct their proceedings in the full light of day. The schism is so wide that it will, in all probability, result in the speedy destruction of the London Union.—*Chronicle*.

THE FREE CHURCH.—The sustentation fund shows a decrease during the past half-year of 1,320*l.* in the sums obtained by associations; but an increase of 98*l.* upon the donations. This unfavourable state of the fund was attributed to the recent commercial disasters, from the effects of which the country has not yet recovered. If this is a correct view, it is only surprising how little the fund which in the half-year amounted to 46,000*l.*, has been affected by the crisis; the deficit being little more than 2*l.* per cent. on the receipts. Dr. Buchanan stated that “the entire number of congregations giving more than 150*l.* was last year but 153, thereby making it obvious that more than 600 are below what we desire to regard as the self-sustaining point.”—*Glasgow Mail*.

PROPOSED “FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.”—A circular dated “Edinburgh, 2nd Nov.” puts us in possession of information at which our readers will be somewhat surprised:—“The extraordinary and conflicting opinions and actions of the Bench of Bishops, and the absurd and opposite doctrines and rites, held and taught most extensively by the clergy of the Establishment, make the present time peculiarly opportune for the formation of a Free Church of England. Clergymen agreeing with the Thirty-nine Articles and Liturgy, willing to join in such a movement, are invited to a Conference proposed to be held in London next spring. To secure a well-organised plan of operations, a Provisional Committee should soon be formed; therefore, communications are requested from all who are disposed to aid in the project. Address, Clericus, care of Mr. Thomas, 26, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, London. The most entire confidence may be relied on.”—*Record*.

THE MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT.—The Dublin Protestant Association has pronounced against the compromise implied in the Culling Eardley scheme for buying up the Parliamentary endowment, and handing over the proceeds to the Roman Catholic clergy. A meeting of the society was held on Friday night, at which several clergymen connected with the Orange Institution discussed the project, and one of them (the Rev. Mr. De Butts) proposed a resolution—which, of course, met with unanimous approval—bearing “testimony against the inconsistency of this nation in maintaining the endowment of Maynooth College,” and objecting to the “plan of accommodation which some Protestants seem inclined to accede to, unless upon terms which would

keep the country clear of compromise, and from participating in the permanent endowment of this institution with a grant of money to a larger amount than what would reasonably cover vested interest, calculated in a mercantile way." The resolution spoke of an apparent failure of the advocacy of this great and important question in the House of Commons. There was (said Mr. De Butts) no failure in the agitation, for Mr. Spooner had a larger support last session than ever he had previously. They should continue the agitation until the abomination was swept away.

THE DEANERY OF ELY.—This preferment has been conferred upon the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, B.D. of Caius College, in Cambridge University, and perpetual curate of St. Edward's, Cambridge. He was presented to the latter by the Society of Trinity Hall, in 1848. Mr. Goodwin was second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman in 1840, and is the author of several valuable mathematical text-books. Mr. Goodwin is not attached to either of the extreme parties in the church, but leans (if at all) towards High Church views. The appointment has given unmixed satisfaction in the university. Mr. Goodwin was Hulsean (Divinity) lecturer in 1855.

SECESSION OF AN EVANGELICAL CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. R. M. Milne, B.A. (following the steps of the late vicar of Aylesbury), has resigned the vicarage of Youlgreave, Derbyshire, in consequence of having arrived at the conviction that various portions of the contents of the Prayer Book are not in harmony with the Scriptures; and that it is wrong to hold a position which involves the continuance of that "assent" which he gave on entering the ministry, but cannot now give. By this obedience to the voice of conscience and to what he regards as the requirements of truth, Mr. Milne has nobly sacrificed an income of 230*l.* a-year. Mr. Milne's sympathies are still with the Established Church so far as it favours evangelical religion; and, like the great bulk of the evangelical clergy, he holds what are called moderately Calvinistic opinions.

FATHER GAVAZZI AT CORK.—A Protestant society, termed the Cork Young Men's Association, who muster in numbers stronger than a Catholic society called the Cork Young Men's Society, hearing that Father Gavazzi was giving lectures at the Rotundo Rooms, in Dublin, engaged him to give a series of three or four lectures at the Cork Athenæum, commencing on the evening of the 22nd. The mayor, D. Donegan, Esq., a Roman Catholic, took upon himself, on the plea of having received informations, to call upon the committee of the Athenæum, to induce them to prevent the lecture, as it would most assuredly lead to a breach of the peace. He succeeded, but the Young Men's Association immediately looked out for another room, and obtained the large room of the Imperial Hotel. The first lecture took place on Wednesday. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there were about 400 persons present, who were protected by an armed body of fifty police, under County-Inspector Fox and Sub-Inspector Morgan. The whole of the military were confined to barracks, and the following were under orders to turn out at a moment's notice, viz., the Royal Stafford Militia, under Colonel the Hon. E. R. Littleton, Captain Buchanan's troop of Scots Greys, and about 130 men of the Depot Battalion under Major Mein. The subject of the lecture was Italy. It is said that the Dublin authorities have called upon the mayor to furnish the sworn informations upon which he has alarmed the city and put riotous ideas into the heads of the harmless and well-behaved citizens.

THE MORTARA CASE.—At the recent Liverpool Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, resolutions were adopted in reference to the Mortara case. Sir Culling E. Eardley forwarded them to Sir Moses Montefiore. He laid them before the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews, who have expressed, through Sir Moses, their "grateful acknowledgments."

Religious Intelligence.

SPECIAL EVENING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

For the first time in the history of the cathedral church of London the largest portion of its interior space was used on Sunday evening for the celebration of Divine worship. The arrangements have been for some time in progress, and, as tested by this first experiment, have proved very successful; nothing could exceed the good order with which the immense congregation was seated; without these arrangements, well carried out, it would have been impossible to avoid a confusion alike unfitting the place and purpose. As it was, the very regulations that insured such quiet and good order inside the cathedral gave rise to some dissatisfaction without, among the crowd who could not gain admission. The announcement of the series of special services has excited even more interest on the part of the public than was anticipated; not more than a fraction of the throng of persons that pressed round the western entrance of the churchyard, anxious to be present at the service, could be admitted. At six o'clock the upper part of Ludgate-hill was blocked up by the mass of belated and disappointed expectants, and it required some active exertion on the part of the police to keep a space clear barely wide enough for the diminished number of Sunday vehicles to pass. The cathedral was even then full to the utmost number the seats provided would accommodate.

The fittings and interior arrangements necessary to adapt the place for the assembly of a congregation are very simple. The whole space beneath the dome is lighted in the same manner as on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington; a circle of small

jets of gas runs round the cornice, a succession of minute beads of light, so close that they appear to the eye as one luminous ring. There is no dazzle or glare, and as the light descends, softened by distance, the effect is very pleasing. The pavement is covered with a matting of kamptulicon, on which the feet fall in silence, and the whole space within the nave and transepts is filled with chairs. The pulpit is placed at the eastern corner of the south transept; beneath it are the seats of the dean and chapter. The choristers are stationed in the eastern nave, in front of the organ. The reading-desk is in advance of the choristers, directly opposite the western nave.

The congregation had assembled more than an hour before the commencement of the service; during the interval it preserved an almost solemn silence. It was not what is called a fashionable congregation, and almost exclusively of the male sex; the small number of ladies present was remarkable, and can only be ascribed to the not unfounded fear of the difficulty of getting in, and the fatigue of waiting three hours in the November air for admission. But a small proportion of the congregation appeared to be working men; it was a middle-class assembly, and not the upper section of it.

Shortly before seven o'clock the Bishop of London, accompanied by the dean and members of the chapter of the cathedral, arrived, and took their seats below the pulpit. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, and sheriffs, were seated opposite the clergy. Sir R. Carden, M.P., Mr. Hankey, M.P., and the Hon. Stuart Wortley, M.P., were among those present. The Lessons of the Evening Service for the day were read by the Very Rev. Dean Milman, the prayers by the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, minor canon. The choir, greatly augmented for the occasion, numbered 500 voices, divided into 200 trebles and altos, 150 tenors, and 150 basses. The whole body has been selected and trained within the past month by Mr. Martin, the master of the choir. The responses were sung to the music of Tallis, the Psalms of the day to single chants by Tallis and Farrant. The *Magnificat* after the First, and the *Nunc dimittis* after the Second Lesson, were given with double chants. Mr. Martin led the choir from a position close to the reading-desk, and kept the numerous voices in perfect time by a scarcely perceptible motion of his hand. So immense is the space that even this great body of sound was not more than sufficient to fill it. The congregation joined in the Old Hundredth Psalm, which was sung after the third collect, and it was the grandest and most effective piece of the musical portion of the service. Mr. Goss presided at the organ.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. The text was the 7th verse of the 1st chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians,—"Waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." After describing the state of the Christian Church at Corinth, to which the epistle was addressed, and the patient and hopeful spirit in which they awaited the second coming of our Saviour, the congregation were exhorted to imitate their earnestness of heart. He urged the necessity of solemn reflection on the peculiar character of the season of Advent as a proper preparation for the solemnity of Christmas, which was too frequently celebrated by feasting and intemperance. It was well to begin on Advent Sunday such a series of services as the present. He trusted their meetings in that great cathedral, if blessed by God, would be more than the means of occasionally directing their attention to the concerns of their souls. He rather hoped that many would come there rejoicing in the opportunity furnished them, which was before denied, of worshipping God in all the solemnity of his house; and that many would that day begin a new and steady course of Christian waiting on the Lord. His lordship's discourse lasted nearly an hour, and was delivered without any assistance from notes.

The service concluded with the 149th Psalm, in which the whole congregation again joined.

The result as regards the audibility of the prayers, the lessons, and the sermon (says the *Daily News*) was by no means so satisfactory as could be desired. The two former were certainly very faint indeed in the ears of an immense proportion of the congregation, the voice of the minister being fitful and intermittent in its effects. The defect was less serious in the case of the sermon, partly owing perhaps to the superior elevation of the preacher, and partly to the great strength of his vocal organs.

EVENING SERVICES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The Sunday evening services at Westminster Abbey will recommence on the first Sunday of the new year.

THE REV. EDWARD THOMAS EGG, of Cheshunt College, has accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastoral oversight of the Congregational Church, Woodford, N.E., and intends commencing on his stated labours on the first Sabbath of the new year.

SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX.—The Rev. John Russell Goulty, B.A., late of Poole, Dorset, has accepted the unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in Abbey-lane, Saffron Walden, and purposes to commence his stated ministry there on the first Lord's-day of the new year. A remarkable coincidence occurred at this place on the 26th September ult. Three ministers preached farewell sermons on that day, viz., a curate of the Episcopal Church, a Baptist minister, and the Congregational minister. The last of these (the Rev. G. Hogben) has removed to the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Canterbury.

WHITCHURCH.—The ordination services of the Rev. E. S. Bayliffe, B.A., who has become the pastor of the Independent Chapel here, were held on

Tuesday. The Rev. J. Pattison, of Wem, being prevented by illness from attending, the Rev. D. James, of Hadnal, made a statement of church principles, and asked the usual questions, having previously read a letter from Mr. Pattison expressive of his affectionate interest in his late assistant, Mr. Bayliffe. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. S. Minshall, of Prees, and the Rev. F. Watts, late Theological Professor of Springhill College, delivered the charge. In the evening the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., preached to the church and congregation. The services were very well attended and deeply interesting.

THE CHESHUNT AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY was re-organised at a well-attended public meeting held in the Hall on Friday last. W. Stobart, Esq., occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. S. Wright, Dr. Alliot, James Hill, W. Farebrother, late of India, Dr. Lockhart, of China, and others. The latter read to the meeting part of a letter he had just received from the Rev. Mr. Muirhead, formerly a student at Cheshunt College, and now labouring most successfully as a missionary in China. A vote of thanks to the deputation, moved by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, incumbent of Trinity Church, Cheshunt, and to the chairman, moved by Joseph Morrison, Esq., terminated the proceedings.

BRISTOL.—ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY.—The ordination of Mr. W. Baker as a Missionary to the South Seas, in connexion with the London Missionary Society, took place at Zion Chapel, Bristol, on Wednesday evening last, in the presence of a crowded congregation. The Rev. David Thomas, B.A., having introduced the service by reading from the Scriptures and offering up prayer, the Rev. Charles Hardie, who has laboured for twenty years as a Missionary in the South Seas, made an interesting statement descriptive of the field of Mr. Baker's future labours. The Rev. John Burder, M.A., asked the usual questions of Mr. Baker, who returned suitable replies. The Rev. H. J. Roper offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, delivered to the newly ordained missionary an able and impressive charge; and the Rev. B. Jenkyn, Mr. Baker's pastor, closed the service with prayer.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO THE WORKING CLASSES IN CARLISLE.—The Bishop has issued the following handbill on the subject:—"To the Working Men of Carlisle.—Friends, the Rev. Mr. Marshall, of St. Cuthbert's, has thrown open his church for two nights in the week, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for the working men of Carlisle. I am thankful to hear it. I am glad to have the pleasure of delivering to you the first address. The pews are to be opened freely to you all. Our object is to speak earnestly to you on matters which concern your souls as well as our own. Let me, as your neighbour, your friend, your Bishop, entreat you to come to St. Cuthbert's Church. We have named eight o'clock in the evening, because we thought this would be the most convenient hour for you and your families. Come in your working dresses. God grant a large blessing on our meetings together, for Jesus Christ's sake.—Your friend and Bishop, H. MONTAGU CARLISLE."—*Carlisle Examiner*.

PENBURY GROVE CHAPEL.—PAYING OFF A CHAPEL DEBT.—About two years and a half ago the small Congregational Church in Penbury Grove, Hackney, was in a very depressed state. No minister, a very small attendance, a heavy debt, and no immediate prospect of amendment. On the first Lord's day in May 1856 the Rev. Frank Loden commenced his ministry there. The people and pastor set themselves steadily to work to clear off the debt, which was accomplished on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., when a social tea-meeting of the church and congregation was held in the schoolrooms of the chapel, at which Eusebius Smith, Esq., presided, supported by the Rev. Chas. Gilbert and Alexander Good, with several gentlemen and friends from the vicinity. A financial statement having been read by Mr. Crow, one of the deacons, it appeared that little more than 63*l.* was required to pay all off; ready promises flowed in immediately, one friend promising 15*l.*, another 10*l.*, others from 1*l.* to 5*l.*; the Young Men's Bible Class, ten guineas; the Young Ladies' Bible Class, ten guineas; the Young Women's Bible Class, two guineas; the Juvenile Bible Class, two guineas; and at the end of less than an hour it appeared that the debt was gone, and a surplus of 18*l.* remaining over and above what was required to clear off the sum of 1,368*l.* with which the chapel was encumbered when Mr. Loden took charge; and in addition to this there has been a heavy expense for putting the place properly in trust, it having previously been private property. The Chapel Building Society have contributed 300*l.*; and the church and congregation, by weekly offerings have realised about 130*l.* per annum, by individual efforts and by the generous assistance of many friends in the neighbourhood. Thus the debt has been entirely cleared off.

CATHOLICITY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Friday evening a meeting in behalf of the above society was held in the chapel, Debenham. A very unusual, but pleasing feature of the meeting was its unsectarian character. Here were clergymen of various denominations—Church, Independent, Baptist—meeting under one roof—standing on one platform, and setting aside minor differences, speaking in one spirit. The Rev. W. W. Woodhouse, of St. Clement's, Ipswich, presided, and was supported on the right by the Rev. J. C. Ryle, rector of Helmingham, and on the left by the Rev. — Talbot, minister of the chapel. The Rev. — Browning (Independent), Framlingham; the Rev. — Hart (Baptist), Framden; and the Rev. — Lewis (Baptist), Diss, were also on the platform. The Rev. G. Everard, vicar of Framden, remarked

on the pleasure he felt in meeting his Christian friends of other denominations. Though differing in opinion about minor matters, as that of church government, they yet possessed the surest bond of union, love to Christ—a bond far more stable than that of the Church of Rome with all its boasted unity. The Rev. John Raven, of St. Nicholas Chapel, Ipswich, in an able address, remarked that as the Bible had gathered them there, so he hoped it would eventually gather them round the throne above. He thought it a glorious sight to behold Christians of various creeds gathered together to make the Bible the common property of the world. After an anthem taken from the 133rd Psalm had been sung, the Rev. J. C. Ryle addressed the assembly. He stated that though the society had done much, for which he blessed God, much still remained to be done. The world was a large field, the greater part of which is still unploughed, and Churchmen and Dissenters alike were, in Leigh Richmond's dying words, "only half awake." A great and effectual door is now open in many parts of the world, as China, India, Japan, N.W. America, &c., and it is the imperative duty of all true Christians to send the Bible in. This is a far nobler employment than wrangling with our Christian brethren about matters of comparatively trifling moment. The Rev. C. Talbot stated, in behalf of his congregation, that they had no desire to monopolise the meeting in behalf of the Bible Society, and that another year he hoped it would be held in the parish church. The collection at the close of the meeting realised 8*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the Jewish Consistory of Paris, after an interview with M. De Royer and M. Rouland, the ministers of justice and public instruction, have resolved to institute a prosecution against the *Univers* for its libels upon their community.

A deplorable accident has taken place at Vincennes. General Armand, of the engineers, whilst inspecting the artillery practice, was struck on the head by a projectile, and killed on the spot.

The discussion of religious topics is entirely forbidden in the Paris press.

According to a recent letter, written by an aide-de-camp of the Czar to his mother, who resides in Paris, it is the Emperor of Russia's positive intention to come to France in the early part of the spring accompanied by his military household and a brilliant following. The letter adds that after his visit to Napoleon III. he will spend a week in England.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on the rumours of a rupture between France and Austria. It declares that all those rumours are false, and adds, "The moment is badly chosen to spread uneasiness, when all the questions which caused ill feeling between France and Austria have been settled."

Amongst the names of the persons who are to compose the Superior Council of Algeria and the Colonies for 1858-1859, are M. Michel Chevalier, Councillor of State, and M. Emile Gerardin.

PRUSSIA.

Of the 352 deputies, who have been elected, the following are at present known:—94 Liberal for the new Ministry, 19 old Conservative, 13 uncertain; total known, 126. Among these, Schwerin was three times, Baron Auerswald (Staatsminister) four times, and Burgomaster Grabow three times elected. The Berlin electors, says the *Times* correspondent, have chosen nine men, every one of whom is very well fitted for the purpose and for the present juncture. What was required was independence of character, without extreme political tenets. They have endeavoured to get men who would support, without being subservient to, the present Ministry; men who had political knowledge without theories of politics. And what the electors sought it must be admitted that they have found. In their own slow and deliberate method, the Berliners have smoked their way to the result they meant.

The most interesting contest was that between General Bonin (Minister of War) and Dr. Jonas, Minister at the Nikolai Kirche. In the third scrutiny the numbers were:—Bonin, 236; Prediger Jonas, 162; the rest in scattered votes. As 252 votes were necessary to constitute an absolute majority, it was necessary to proceed to a fourth scrutiny, in which Prediger Jonas obtained a majority of 28, the number being:—

General von Bonin	...	...	234
Prediger Jonas	...	...	262
Majority	...	...	—28

It is observable that the contest lay, not between Conservative and Liberal, but turned upon a number of secondary considerations. No Conservative (Mantuffelite) candidate was so much as thought of for Berlin. Prediger Jonas has no oratorical talent, and is far from being a good preacher, but he is the most liberal of the Berlin clergy. He is advanced in years, and has been throughout his life the steady and consistent champion of freedom of thought in religious matters, and an upholder of the union against the sectarian confessionalism which has been the fashion of late years. His election is a declaration of the sentiments of the solid Berlin citizens against the Lutheran revival, which the *Kreuz Partei* have been driving on very fast lately, under the auspices of Stahl.

The refusal of seats in the Chamber by "the men of 1848" has produced an excellent impression. The most moderate Constitutionalists look hopefully forward to the coming session, not for new measures,

or for legislation of any kind, but because they confidently expect that the wound opened in 1848, and which has never been closed since, will heal now, once for all.

The *Nouvelliste de Hambourg* publishes a report of a speech delivered by the Prince of Prussia at a recent meeting of the Cabinet Council at Berlin. The following is an extract from it:—

If I have decided on actually changing the councillors of the Crown, it is because I have found among those whom I have chosen the same opinions as my own—that is to say, that there need be no question now, or ever, of a rupture with the past. It will only be necessary to make an effort to redress and ameliorate in those cases where there is a departure from the wants of the times. You all know that the good of the Crown and of the country are inseparable, that the prosperity of both repose on the same sound, strong, and conservative basis.

Fully to recognise their wants, to appreciate them, and to supply them,—here is the secret of State wisdom; and in doing this it will be necessary to hold ourselves far from all extremes. Above all, I protest against the stereotype phrase that the Government ought to allow itself to strive more and more to develop liberal ideas, because they would spontaneously develop themselves without such an effort. It is precisely in this respect that the wisdom of the State consists. When in every act of the Government, truth is expressed, legislation and intelligence being in accord, a Government is strong because it has a good conscience, and with a good conscience we have a right to oppose ourselves to all that is bad.

In our internal affairs we have been thrown from one extreme to the other since 1848. From a communal Government which sought to introduce, without preparation, self-government, we have reverted to ancient institutions without taking account of the demands of the times so as to obtain the more desirable medium. It will be necessary to effect improvements in this respect; but at first we must suffer that to remain which has been established, to preclude an insecurity and inquietude which would be very distressing.

The Prince Regent then referred to the satisfactory condition of the finances of the country; to the spread of commerce and industry; to the religious question, stating that it was his decided intention to maintain the Evangelical Union; and to the present amicable relations existing with all other Powers.

On Saturday week the Prince and Princess Frederick William took possession of the new palace which is to be their residence. Sunday, the 21st, was her Royal Highness's eighteenth birthday. It was celebrated there with extraordinary rejoicings. It was remarked that her Royal Highness, although somewhat pale, looked remarkably animated and happy. During the day her Royal Highness received a number of costly presents, many of which came from far distances. The Princess, it is said, anticipates her confinement very early in the ensuing year. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm with which this event is looked forward to by all classes of society in Berlin.

ITALY.

The *Armonia* (of Turin), the ultramontane journal of Piedmont, whose relations with the Court of Rome are matter of notoriety, has published a singular article on the relations of the French Government with the Holy See. According to that journal, Rome is offended at the proceedings of the French Government in the Mortara affair, and principally at the remarks of the French press on the same. Nothing would have been easier, it adds, than to impose silence on the journals, and if the discussion has been tolerated so long, it is the fault, it declares, of the French Government. The *Armonia* believes it sees in this tolerance an indication that France is disposed to restrain the Pope's liberty of action and his authority over his subjects. If France has such designs all its armies would not suffice to accomplish them; and the more that miracles would not fail to decide in favour of the Holy See in such a struggle. But it supposes that, before having recourse to these extremes, Rome could count on the support of Austria. The *Armonia* says that Austria has conducted herself towards the Holy See with a dignity and generosity which it would like to see imitated by France.

The following is a telegram from Milan, dated Nov. 24:—Great agitation is reigning here. There have been demonstrations almost similar to those which preceded the revolution of 1848. The people again commence to cease smoking cigars manufactured by Government (Regie). During the night several shouts of "Vive l'Italie!" have been heard. On the 21st, during the day, patrols have been circulated in the town.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, "a revolution has commenced in Italy," but this is probably no more than a surmise, and an erroneous one—arising out of the above.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid, dated Saturday, states that the Spanish Government intend to propose the importation of cereals with protective duties.

PORTUGAL.

The Euryalus left Lisbon for Cadiz on the 19th inst., with Prince Alfred on board. The officers of the Alhambra say that both at Cadiz and Gibraltar expectation was on tiptoe, and that both Spanish and British authorities were waiting the Prince's arrival, and preparing to give him a right royal reception. During his short stay at Lisbon he earned golden opinions, and the officers of his ship describe the Prince as being the most active little mid aboard—always merry, and always active.

On the 12th inst. there occurred in Lisbon, and throughout Portugal, the greatest earthquake and the most widely and generally felt which has hap-

pened since the fearful 1st of November, 1855. It commenced at ten minutes past seven and endured thirty seconds. In Lisbon few casualties occurred. One or two old houses were thrown down in the district of the Alfama, an escutcheon fell from the War-office, and two or three crazy tenements were shaken down; but only two lives were lost. At St. Ubes twelve people were killed by the falling houses, and reports were arriving describing the earthquake as having been very violent throughout the country.

The weather had been awfully hot, and there were great floods up the country.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Athens, says that the approaching arrival of Mr. Gladstone at Corfu had created much excitement at Athens in diplomatic circles. The King had sent for the Russian Ambassador, and a Cabinet Council was held to take into consideration the union of Island Greeks with their countrymen on the continent. The Greeks who live beyond the atmosphere of the Court, admit that the Ionians are far better off under British rule. In Continental Greece there is no security for life or property. The Islands, if annexed to Greece, would fall under Russian influence.

On the 19th Mr. Gladstone was presented at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vienna, by Lord Loftus, the English Minister. The right hon. gentleman subsequently paid a visit to Prince Metternich, and on the 20th left the Austrian capital for Trieste.

TURKEY.

Increased differences of opinion prevail among the Ministers of the Porte. Tranquillity has been generally re-established in the provinces. The disturbances in the Principalities have also been appeased. A censorship of the journals has been established, and clubs and numerous other institutions have been closed.

A letter received from Djeddah, dated Nov. 7, states that ten of the leading merchants of the place, as well as the cadi, all of whom are seriously compromised by M. Emerat's report, have been arrested.

AMERICA.

A telegram from Washington to Boston says:—"Orders are to be forthwith sent to the naval forces in America, having in view the enforcement of the President's anti-Fillibustering proclamation."

Generals Henningsen and Walker had met and restored their friendship for each other, and were co-operating in their "emigrant" movements. Their plans being completed, Walker left Washington for Mobile on the afternoon of the 10th, and Henningsen for New York on the following day. White remained for awhile to consult with the Administration.

The troublesome war with the Indians, which has been going on for some months past in Oregon, had finally terminated, and the savages had sued for peace. In California, however, the skirmishing still continued.

The excitement about the Fraser River gold-mines had nearly ceased. All the reports agree that there is gold in that locality, but it seems it will not pay wages to the digger. A majority of the miners had returned to California, most of whom were in distressed circumstances.

It was rumoured at New Orleans that the Mexican capital had been attacked by the Liberals, and 400 of Zuloaga's men killed; that the whole country was in the possession of the Liberals, with the exception of the city. Guadalupe had been recaptured by the Liberals. Mazatlan and San Blas were also in their possession.

Judge Eckles, having in charge Henrietta Polidore, who had been rescued from the Mormons on a writ of *Habeas Corpus* at the request of the British Government, had arrived at St. Louis, en route for Washington. The girl was abducted from Gloucester, England, four years ago.

Another slaver had been captured on the coast of Cuba. The barque Venus, formerly sailing under the Mexican flag, was taken by a Spanish war steamer off Moro Castle, with nearly 600 negroes on board. The barque Ketch Brothers, captured on the coast of Africa, had arrived at Charleston. She was formerly owned in Charleston, but was sold to parties in Havannah.

The Californian Legislature has taken a final step in the matter of Chinese emigration. It has been prohibited altogether. Any captain of a vessel bringing a Chinaman will be fined 600 dols. and imprisonment for six months. The Legislature of Sydney has also just imposed a tax of 3*l.* a head on each Chinaman, and the Victoria Government has already imposed one of 10*l.* The dislike of Englishmen for an inferior race, when brought into contact with themselves, contrasts oddly with the philanthropy expressed, and perhaps felt, at a distance.

INDIA.

The overland mail brings advices from Calcutta to October 24. The campaign of Lord Clyde commenced on the 18th. The plan is said to be this:—

All the rebels in Oude are to be driven beyond the Gogra, and then into a trap formed by the simultaneous advance of Brigadier Troup from the West and Sir H. Grant from the East. The South is protected by the river, and to the North there is only Nepal. As the columns move on arrangements are completed for following up their blows by dismantling every fort, cutting roads through every jungle, and thoroughly disarming the population. Mr. Montgomery helped to

perform this task in the Punjab, and understands the work.

Operations generally had been retarded by the state of the ground, which remains flooded in the lower parts of Oude.

The Queen's proclamation had arrived, but not been published. It is believed to contain a wide, perhaps a general, amnesty.

If this be the case (writes the *Times* correspondent) it is to be regretted that an official etiquette should have delayed the despatch so long. The columns are already in movement, and to issue an amnesty in the very moment of attack may rouse that sudden distrust which has so often frustrated the best-designed efforts of the Administration. For the rest an amnesty, if sufficiently wide, can only be beneficial. The country is weary of the contest, and even the Sepoys, sullen as they still are, acknowledge that they are beaten. The certainty of life and security will, it is reasonable to suppose, tempt thousands to their villages, and quiet, if only temporary, is still indispensable to enable us to organise and to save. I do not think there is much danger of the Sepoys not hearing of the proclamation. They hear of everything they choose much quicker than Europeans.

Jugdespore, the opprobrium of our power in Bengal, has been occupied by Brigadier Douglas.

The three divisions of Tantia Toppe's force are still hovering about Jhansi and the Betwa, apparently without a plan, and waiting for the first favourable incident. Mr. Russell thus speaks of this rebel leader:—

There is an idea in Oude that they are expecting the Nena, who must soon burst from his hiding-place at Chanda and make a run with his bodyguard of Mahratta force for Central India.

The movements of this chief have been characterised by every mark of a good general except courage, which is the only quality we could desire him to exhibit; and his extraordinary rapidity, his energy, his fertility of resource, and powers of evasion, revive the traditions of those famous Mahrattas whose heels were more formidable than their swords.

The rumoured attack of Jung Bahadoor on Darjeeling is thus explained away:—

It now appears that a nephew of the Regent's, who hates him as warmly as the rest of the family, had devised the bright expedient of setting the British Government and his uncle by the ears. He accordingly informed Dr. Campbell, the superintendent, that he was to be attacked, produced forged orders directing a levy of troops, and even asserted that a camp had been formed at Elam. Dr. Campbell, it is said, sent out spies, who either were bought, or more probably mistook a great hunt for a camp. Dr. Campbell, still incredulous, then took all necessary precautions and waited direct information from Katmandoo. Its arrival, of course, dissipated alarm, for rumours are still flying about of some movement in Nepal. I did not believe one of them. Jung, doubtless, is irritated about something; but he will not enter into a contest in which, as he is quite well aware, victory is impossible.

Another rumour has been circulated of an impending famine in Bengal. The harvest, it is said, was very deficient; the rains have been less than the average by nineteen inches, and the winter crops will be more scanty than they have been known for years. The last two statements are correct. The former, and more dangerous one is based on the usual mistake, generalisation from local data.

There may be (says the *Times* correspondent) a rise in price, but there need be no apprehension of a dangerous scarcity. A rumour of the kind is the more readily credited from the extreme distress into which natives with fixed incomes have of late been plunged by the price of food. It has doubled in two years. All over Bengal wages of every kind have risen, those of the lowest class by 100 per cent., and those of the artisans by 50. Labourers once contented with two annas a day now receive four, and all others in like proportion. The rise, however, has not affected the higher employed, and they are bitter to a degree. They want, as I think I mentioned once before, a prohibition on exports, which they cannot get, and consider themselves ill-treated by the refusal. The truth is, Bengal has in eighteen years added sixty millions to her currency; and the rise follows as matter of necessity.

The ex-King of Delhi, we learn from the *Englishman*, is to be escorted as far as Cawnpore by her Majesty's 9th Lancers, who are then to diverge into Oude, for service in the field. From Cawnpore the ex-king will proceed by railroad to Allahabad, and thence to the Presidency by water.

Mr. A. Money, the magistrate of Arrah, contradicts the report that appeared some time ago about a man, named Bradshaw, having been flayed alive by the rebels in Shahabad. Mr. Money writes to the editor of the *Phoenix*:—"I speak from the experience of some months when I say that the feelings which false stories of this kind excite to madness, add to the difficulty of tranquillising the country, and of securing the active co-operation of natives well affected to us."

CHINA.

Advices from Hong Kong are to October 13. The Chinese Commissioners made their appearance at Shanghai on the 3rd of October. Kweilang and Hwashana broke out in expressions of astonishment on beholding the immense fleet in the harbour. On the day of their arrival there were no fewer than 141 sail in the port, about one-third of them being of considerable tonnage. Up to the 4th of October nothing had been done, nor had even the preliminary official visits been arranged, as the Commissioners required rest after their journey. Lord Elgin is said to be "hand and glove" with the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and is acquiring great personal popularity in the north.

If the *China Mail* is correctly informed, Lord Elgin received instructions from home to propose a

clause in the treaty with China surrendering the Cowloong Peninsula to the colony of Hong Kong; but he either did not receive these instructions until after the treaty was concluded, or determined to leave the matter to be settled in the supplementary treaty. There is great probability, however, that this session will be made.

Little business is being done at Canton, except in a kind of underhand way. The merchants expect to have to contribute largely to the indemnity money, and they are unwilling to come forward lest they should be "squeezed" twice.

A fearful typhoon passed over Swatow, commencing at 11 p.m. on the 21st September. Next day a storm-wave, twenty-five feet perpendicular, came in from seawards, sweeping everything before it, and driving the ships from their anchorage over a long mud-flat, two miles across, with not more than two to three feet of water on it. The tide rose from eighteen to twenty feet. It is said that upwards of 200 junks were wrecked, and the loss of life amongst them was very great. The hurricane seems to have been local. At Amoy, there was only a sharp north-easter. Those who have since visited the port say the scene is utterly beyond description.

The giant storm-wave, advancing in its might, swept the fleet before it, and scattered the ships like chaff before the wind, stranding them in the most extraordinary and unlikely spots. The destruction was complete. Of a fine fleet of twenty-one vessels, only one, the most useless of the lot, held to her anchors, the rest being driven ashore. Nor did the hurricane confine its ravages to the water; it was equally felt on shore. What the tempest-driven waters could not accomplish was completed by the fury of the gale, and the strongest houses were levelled with the ground. The loss of life among foreigners is miraculously small, the chief officer and greater portion of the crew of the *Gazelle* and one European seaman of the *Anonyma* being the only fatal accidents, although three men of the *Hepscott* were severely injured by the falling of the mast. Among the Chinese the number of killed and drowned is not over-estimated (according to the *China Mail*) at 3,000. The town of Swatow, we are glad to learn, has not suffered so much as was expected, but all the junks—upwards of 200—were completely smashed and piled on the top of each other.

COCHIN CHINA.

The *Overland China Mail* reports that the allied French and Spanish force, having captured the city of Jouron, and two forts in Jeupoo, in Cochin China, were engaging guides to conduct their force to Hue, the capital of the country, where it was said 100,000 native troops were collected to meet them.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A flotilla of six Spanish steamers has proceeded against the pirates on the Riff coast.

The population of the kingdom of Sardinia, according to the new census, comprises 5,194,807 inhabitants.

The telegraph between the Dardanelles, Syra, and Chio, has been successfully laid, but that between Candia and Egypt has been broken.

The King of Naples has decided that foreigners employed in his states must cause themselves to be naturalised.

M. Boulay (de la Meurthe) formerly Vice-President of the French Republic, died on the 24th. He injured his leg in entering his carriage, and the wound mortified.

Four young men belonging to the Canton of Vaud have lost their lives in attempting to cross the Great St. Bernard on their way to Italy, notwithstanding the urgent entreaties of their friends not to venture. They were caught, when half-way up the mountain, in a violent snowstorm, and all perished.

It appears by a recent return that the total number of schools and educational establishments in Austria is 44,193, with 67,304 teachers and professors, and 3,345,613 students and scholars. Of these establishments 41,860 are national schools, with 55,431 teachers and 3,196,422 scholars. Of the other establishments 206 are universities and "superior institutions," 388 middle schools, and 63 military schools. Towards the support of these institutions there are revenues attached to them to the amount of 111,380*l.* per annum; the various states, towns, and communities contribute 141,367*l.* per annum, religious and other agencies 55,696*l.* per annum, and the public treasury 17,357*l.* per annum.

THE O'MALLEY CHILDREN.—The eight orphan children of the late John O'Malley were, in pursuance of the Lord Chancellor's order, delivered up to their aunt, Mrs. Jane Robinson, on Monday last. The females were in the custody of the Sisters of Mercy and the priests of the district at Tuam. A clergyman, writing to the *Times*, denies that the family were neglected by Protestants after their father's death, and details what was done for them. Mr. Martin, who executed the Lord Chancellor's order, describes the restoration of the children. The three girls were obtained without difficulty. A shoemaker detained one boy, saying that he was an apprentice; but on being told the nature of the order he gave him up. The others were with a relative of the deceased father. Mr. Martin says:—"O'Malley's miserable abode lies at the foot of a barren hill by a small lake. On the appearance of our party a woman with a child was observed to leave the cabin in haste, and on our arrival a distressing sight awaited us. The twins, aged three years and a half, and the infant, one year and nine months, were shivering by the remains of a turf fire, in a shocking state of filth—want, neglect, and poverty destroying their health. From such a state of things we rescued the helpless orphans." The other boy was fetched after a short interval, and thus the whole eight were rescued.

TRIAL OF COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.

The trial of Count de Montalembert, and M. Douniol, editor of a periodical called the *Correspondant*, charged with having published an article entitled "A Debate on India in the English Parliament," commenced on Wednesday, before the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Police, presided over by M. Berthelin. At nine o'clock the doors of the court were besieged by a multitude of persons provided with tickets. The room is small and inconvenient. It will hold only about 150 persons. There were 4,000 applications for seats. Many barristers, in their gowns and caps, were excluded. There were a few ladies present. Amongst them conspicuous were the Countess of Montalembert and her lovely daughter. The Countess is a beautiful woman, coming from the good old stock of the Belgian Merodes, whose turreted old chateau darts grimly out of the smiling landscape as the train whirls you to Aix-la-Chapelle. Madame Arthur Berryer, and some few other ladies of note, were also seen shivering in their seats. Among the notables present were the Duke de Broglie, M. Odillon Barrot, M. Villmain, M. Rocher, the administrator of the property of the Orleans family in France, who may be said to have represented the opposition. The Government were represented by several functionaries of distinction; several members of the Corps Diplomatique were also present. M. Chaix d'Est Ange, the Procureur-General Imperial (who lately made so disgustingly servile a speech), sat behind one of the judges' chairs, looking like a chained tiger disappointed of a rush at his prey. Etiquette does not allow him to speak except in the upper or "Imperial Court," and he was forced to leave the conduct of the prosecution with his inferior officer, M. le Procureur Imperial Cordouen, a man of very moderate abilities.

About half-past eleven M. Dufaure, the counsel for the publisher of the *Correspondant*, entered and took his place by his client. As time passed on the eyes of all were fixed on the door by which the principal personages of the day were to enter. A few minutes before twelve a buzz was heard in that direction; the barristers and others who had blocked up the door were seen to look in one direction, and suddenly to clear the passage. M. Berryer, arrayed in full forensic costume, entered; he was followed by his illustrious client. Though still robust, and apparently in good health, yet every one remarked the change which the last few years have wrought in M. Berryer's features. As those two distinguished men moved towards the spot where they were to take their places they returned the salutations of their friends, and for some time a constant buzz was kept up in the hall. Precisely at five minutes past twelve the ringing of a bell announced that the judges were approaching. An usher of the court threw open the folding doors to the rear of the bench, and announced in a loud voice their presence. There were three of them, M. Berthelin, M. Deleveau, and M. Benoit, besides the Procureur-Imperial and his substitute. When the judges made their appearance the bar and audience rose, uncovered, and remained standing until they took their seats. The President announced that the court was opened, and requested the bar and the public to be seated. A cause was called, but was announced to be postponed à huitaine—that is, for eight days.

The name of Charles Douniol, the publisher of the *Correspondant*, was then called. He rose and presented himself at the bar. He was asked in the usual form his name, age, place of birth, profession, &c. To the question whether he admitted the publication of the article as *gérant* or director of the *Correspondant*, he replied that he had no knowledge that it contained any guilty matter, that he had acted with perfect good faith, and that the article was passed as usual by the Secretary of the Redaction. Some other questions of a similar kind were asked, and he was then desired to sit down. The President, after intimating to the audience that any sign of approbation or disapprobation would be at once repressed, and that any one detected in violating the order would be taken into custody and punished for contempt of court, called upon M. de Montalembert to stand up. In the midst of the deepest silence he did so, standing by his counsel. The President said:—

"What is your name?"

"Charles, Count de Montalembert."

"What age?"

"Forty-eight."

"What is your profession?"

"Former Peer of France."

"Where were you born?"

"In Paris."

"Do you admit the authorship of the article entitled 'Un Debat sur l'Inde au Parlement Anglais'?"

"I do. I admit the authorship, and assume all the responsibility of it."

He was then examined as to the meaning of the passages alleged to be libellous, and which I have already given. He was asked whether he did not mean to describe as the Imperial Government "the chroniclers of ante-chambers, the atmosphere charged with servile and corrupt miasmas;" and whether he did not mean by saying that he went "to breathe an air more pure, and take a life-bath in free England," as an attack on the institutions of his country.

M. de Montalembert said he meant no attack in the sense implied by the law; he merely stated certain facts, and it could be only by misinterpretation that such a meaning could be attached to it. He was asked whether in the passage where he said "he did not pretend to convert those progressive spirits who regard Parliamentary Government as advantageously replaced by universal suffrage, nor the political optimists who profess that the supreme victory of Democracy consists in abdicating in the hands of a monarch the exclusive direction of the foreign and domestic affairs of the country," and that "he wrote for his own satisfaction, and that of a small number of invalids, of the curious, and, if you wish, of maniacs," he did not mean an attack on universal suffrage, and on the rights of the Emperor held from the Constitution. M. de Montalembert declared that his meaning was quite clear; he meant merely what he said—that he did not want to convert "men of progress" who differed from him—he and those who thought with him; he merely stated a fact, and nothing more.

He was asked whether he did not mean to affirm that France had lost her freedom, when he said that "In Canada a noble French and Catholic race of people, unfortunately torn from our country, but remaining French in heart and in manners, owes to England the preservation or the acquisition, with entire religious liberty, of all the political and municipal liberties which France had repudiated," &c. He said he simply stated an historical fact, with which everyone was acquainted, and which no one could deny. There could be no doubt that, when the colony belonged to France, France did possess certain political and municipal institutions which she possesses no longer, but which are still maintained in Canada. Surely there was no attack on the Imperial Government by saying that it was France herself who repudiated those institutions!

He was asked whether he did not mean an attack on the laws by saying "We have not only the habits but even the instincts of those wise and prudent people, who are eternally minors, who permit themselves occasionally frightful irregularities, but who fall again into civic impotence, where no one speaks but by permission, with the salutary terror of an *avertissement* if he venture ever so little to censure the ideas of the Government or of the mob." He said, that he simply stated the fact that *avertissements* were given by authority in the cases alluded to. He was asked a few more questions to the same purport, and then was allowed to resume his seat.

As he sat down what was thought to be a mark of approbation was heard from some one near the door; it was very slight, for except in the immediate vicinity very few heard it. The President repeated rather sternly his order, and declared that to maintain silence and decorum in the assembly the power at the disposal of the Court would, if necessary, be employed.

The President then called on the Procureur-Imperial to open for the prosecution. That functionary spoke nearly as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Prosecutions of the press always excite the curiosity of the crowd and the interest of serious men. They place in juxtaposition the rights and the abuses of intellect. The Imperial Government wished to create a legitimate position for the intellect (*intelligence*), but it did not wish that that position should be unlimited or unregulated. The press, under the empire of the law which regulates it, has obtained more liberty than it believes. Journalists, it is true, no longer cast balls for insurgents, and the Government would be insane if it entertained the idea of giving unlimited liberty to a country that does not wish for it. The action of the intellect on life is as old as the world, and it acts without the law of responsibility—the liberty of the press serves as its organ, and it can only belong to advanced civilisation. It is an error, gentlemen, to believe that in England the liberty of the press is as old as the monarchy. [Here the Procureur-Imperial endeavoured to justify this proposition by reading some historical documents, and endeavoured to prove that the press was never really free until the rights of the House of Hanover were no longer called into question.] God forbid, gentlemen, that I should reproach England with having restrained the liberty of the press, but, gentlemen, since comparisons have been made, I also have a right to make comparisons. No dynasty at its foundation ever supported itself by milder or more moderate and liberal laws than those by which we are governed. But let us quit this subject, for I am anxious to arrive at the object of the prosecution. This is the first time, gentlemen, that a prosecution of the press has taken place since the foundation of the empire; whatever be the talent of the writer, he writes under his own responsibility. Well, gentlemen, the *Correspondant* is a religious journal, which deviates too often from that speciality to enter on the ground of politics. Gentlemen, on this occasion the Government could have suspended the journal, which had already directed two attacks against it, and had been twice warned. The Ministers did not wish to do so. The *Correspondant* may live, but we wished to have a public trial."

Here the Procureur drew a sketch of the political state of England at the period of Count de Montalembert's visit. He described at great length the various episodes of the siege of Lucknow, and rendered full justice to the courage of the 800 Englishmen and 200 Englishwomen who contended for four months against the united efforts of 100,000 barbarians. He then analysed the article prosecuted, and contended that certain passages violated the law. He concluded by saying that in point of freedom the institutions of France feared no comparison with those of England.

Maitre Berryer—"Maitre" is the designation of the Jurisconsult in Court, and not "Monsieur"—Maitre Berryer was then called on for the defence. You are probably aware that in France M. Berryer

has been long considered by most people as one of the greatest of French orators since the time of Mirabeau. In person he is rather under than over the middle size, but his features are full of expression, and reflect all the fire and passion which burn within him. There is something fascinating in his glance; and the look with which he surveyed the Procureur seated on his lofty bench, as he entered the court after a few minutes absence, seemed to take the measure of that functionary's intellect. His whole person is eloquent. The effect of M. Berryer's impassioned rhetoric cannot be given by the most skillful shorthand-writer, for its force lies in those qualities which cannot be transferred to paper. Who can give the exquisite intonations of that rich and melodious voice, or the graceful energy of his action? That action and that voice are never so much displayed as in the fire of his declamation. Other orators may be interrupted by the applause of their hearers, but M. Berryer is listened to with almost breathless silence, as if they feared to lose even one note of that deep voice, or miss one single wave of that arm. His voice is heard distinctly, whether it be low or high; and, when it ceases, you long to hear it again, and hesitate by the slightest movement to break the spell. The variety of his intonation cannot be surpassed, whether his words be simple and familiar, bold, or rich with ornament. In sarcasm he is powerful, and his person swells under interruption. During his speech yesterday, when alluding to the "official or non-official gag" on the press, he was stopped by the President, who thought proper to remind him that the renown he had won at the French bar was won by his defence of the laws, and that the "warnings" given to the press from time to time were authorised by the law, an attack on which he would not tolerate as it was a repetition of the offence they were at that moment prosecuting. M. Berryer effected his object in an indirect but far more forcible manner. He went over the charges one by one against his client, and scouted the notion that a mere statement of facts which were matter of history, and the admiration of the institutions of another country, though not the same which existed in his own, could be tortured by any perversion of ingenuity into an attack on the Imperial Government of France. He read the incriminated passages one after another, and completely swept away the flimsy reasoning of the Procureur. He went over the early history of his noble client, his eloquence as a writer and an orator, his high character, free from the slightest stain, his consistency, his devotion to his principles, his unshaken fidelity to the cause of religion and of freedom, and his great talents as a public man, which, even without the advantages he possessed of noble birth and ancient lineage, would alone have won him distinction among the most eminent of his contemporaries. M. de Montalembert did not calumniate his country, for he declared that France could support liberal institutions as well as England; but it was when he came to the passage of the article where he observes that "every man who sees in a Government something else than an ante-chamber," &c., that M. Berryer was overwhelming. It did not follow from this passage that M. de Montalembert meant that the Imperial Government was an ante-chamber; it referred only to those men who, under every régime, under every form of government, no matter who was King, President, or head of an Empire, were ready with their fulsome adulation to every one in authority—protesting fidelity to them to-day, and, when fallen, trampling on them; and offering on the morrow the same nauseous incense to those who overthrew them. Such men were to be seen in the ante-chamber of every king and every minister. They were seen in those of Louis XVIII., in those of Charles X., in those of Louis Philippe, and those of the Republic. They were ready to insult those they formerly bowed down before, and to bow down before those they formerly insulted. Such men belonged to no particular régime—they infected all alike; their only principle was base self-interest. They were ever the same men, the same faces, and were to be found at all times. As M. Berryer hurled his withering sarcasm in tones that made the walls ring again, with flashing glance and arm lifted high above his head, a thrill ran through the hall, and all involuntarily acknowledged the irresistible charm of the orator's eye, voice, and action. The looks of some were directed to one corner of the hall, where it was supposed one or two were sitting who, perhaps, felt the lash, and who seemed to shrink from the glance of the speaker. M. Berryer said:—

However powerful the effect which would have been produced on the Court by the frank and eloquent language of the Count de Montalembert, delivered with that good sense for which he is so distinguished, and although nobody could so well explain to you, gentlemen, the consistency of his opinions, we would not permit him to undertake the task, as he could not speak of himself in the terms in which he ought to be spoken of. It is for us to fulfil that duty; it is for us, who have been mixed up (*mêlés*) with him in the great agitation and the great scenes of political life; for us, who in different camps, on opposite benches, have sometimes not been able to agree as to the course to pursue, but who hold it an honour to declare that on all occasions, as well as to-day, we have desired to maintain the fundamental principles of order and liberty, of which he was the eloquent defender. Yes, in the midst of political errors we were fully united. We had the same feelings—to save society, but save liberty likewise, and it is with the same motto, the same battle-cry, that I come here to repel an unjust, unfounded, imprudent, and ill-timed accusation: I was going to add—rash. It will be an easy task for me, gentlemen, to lead you to the fulfilment of your duty, as I shall endeavour to perform mine. We need not fear that during this trial, the first, you are told, which has occurred during the Empire, any consideration could induce you to forget the sanctity and independence of the

the majesty of justice which is intrusted to you. The publication of M. de Montalembert, "*A Debate upon India in the British Parliament*," is the object of a prosecution taken all together in its details. Assuredly, when it is intended to try a work so extended and of so serious a character we should not stop at a single word or a detached phrase, that may be misinterpreted, altered, disfigured, and exaggerated—it should be taken altogether. To judge of a work it is not sufficient to place yourselves in the point of view of the prosecution; you must try the man himself, his principles, and his life. That life has been engaged in every struggle for thirty years, and that life has been exposed to the gaze of all. He was still young when France escaped from the sufferings and disgrace which the three tyrannies of the Convention, the Directory, and the Empire had inflicted on her, and was resting under a constitutional monarchy—a Government strong and free.

M. Berryer then recounted the early life of M. de Montalembert, his progress in the noble cause he had entered upon, and the service he rendered to his country; he enlarged on his great talents, which he admired, and his character, which he ever did justice to even when sitting on the benches of the Opposition. M. Berryer's speech lasted for two hours, and seldom did two hours appear shorter. When he sat down a burst of applause rose in the more distant part of the hall; it was rapidly extending to the whole audience, but was at once checked by the Court. The burst, I believe, was involuntary. The President again delivered a severe reprimand, and declared that on the next manifestation of the kind he would order the expulsion of the whole of the audience from the court.

M. Dufaure then stood up on behalf of his client, the director of the *Correspondant*. Nothing could well be more different in character from the magnificent declamation of M. Berryer than the speech of M. Dufaure. It was not a blaze of eloquence which overpowered the understandings of the hearers, but it was a force of reasoning which convinced them. The most impassioned bursts of M. Berryer were like charges of cavalry; the sustained logic of M. Dufaure was like the steady action of infantry, moving with unbroken front and uninterrupted progress. The fluency of M. Dufaure is marvellous. In the same quiet voice, one tone seldom higher than another, his language flows out without a moment's hesitation or impediment. He unfolds all the complications of the question in a manner so able as to bring conviction to the meanest capacity; his powers as a reasoner are first-rate; and his irony, though not so brilliant as M. Berryer's, goes far below the skin. He was once interrupted by the Procureur with reference to the fourth count, which was abandoned, and M. Dufaure despatched his interrupter in a moment. He frequently trod on as perilous ground as M. Berryer, but he managed so adroitly that he was not, I think, once interfered with by the bench. The charge against M. de Montalembert for having said that the English managed their own affairs, and were not obliged to put themselves under the tutelage of a single man, was met by M. Dufaure reading a passage from the speech of Prince Napoleon at Limoges in May last, in which his Imperial Highness used the very same expression with reference to the system of centralisation. He also produced great effect by reading the famous letter of Savary, Duke de Rovigo, to Madame de Staël, intimating that the air of Paris must be extremely hurtful to her health, and that she would find a residence out of France most beneficial to her; in fact, banishing her from the French territory, not for what she had said, but for what she did not say. M. Dufaure completely demolished the allegations against his client, and treated with the keenest irony the arguments of the Procureur. His speech, which was admitted to be a masterpiece of forensic reasoning, was concluded at six o'clock. At a quarter-past six o'clock the judges retired to deliberate. They remained in deliberation one hour and five minutes, and at twenty minutes past seven the President, having previously ordered in four Sergens de Ville to prevent any sign of approbation or the contrary, and to take into instant custody any one offending in that way, read the judgment of the Court.

PARIS CORRECTIONAL TRIBUNAL, Nov. 24.
President, M. BERTHELIN.

THE COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT, AND M. DOUNIOL, EDITOR OF THE "CORRESPONDANT REVIEW."

Count de Montalembert and M. Douniol, Editor of the *Correspondant Review*, appeared to-day before the Tribunal, accused of having committed, by publishing or causing to be published in the *Correspondant*, under the date of the 25th of October, an article entitled "*A Debate on India in the English Parliament*," the four following offences:—1. Excitement to hatred and contempt of the Emperor's Government. 2. Attack against the respect due to the laws. 3. Attack against the rights and authority which the Emperor holds from the Constitution and the principle of universal suffrage. 4. Having endeavoured to trouble the public peace by exciting the contempt or hatred of citizens against each other. All being offences foreseen by the Decrees of the 11th of August, 1848, and the law of the 27th of July, 1849.

The Imperial Attorney-General, M. de Cordoen, pressed the prosecution under the three counts, and abandoned the fourth.

M. Berryer defended the Count de Montalembert, and M. Dufaure M. Douniol.

The Court, after deliberating in the Council Chamber, gave judgment as follows:—

"Whereas, in the review entitled the *Correspondant* an article appeared on the 25th October headed "*A Debate on India in the English Parliament*;" whereas Count de Montalembert acknowledges himself to be the author of that article, and authorised its publication, and Douniol admits the publication; whereas, in the course of that article, written in a systematic spirit of disparagement, the author, by the continual contrast which he chooses to draw between the institutions which France has bestowed upon herself and those of a

Power in alliance with France, takes pains to pour out irony and insult on the political laws, the men and acts of the Government; that three offences—1. the offence of exciting to hatred and contempt of Government; 2. the offence of an attack against the principle of universal suffrage, and the rights and authority which the head of the State holds from the Constitution; and, 3. the offence of an attack against the respect due to the laws and to the inviolability of rights which they have consecrated—arise from the entire tenor of the said article, and particularly of the passages commencing with these words:—“When my ears tingle,” p. 205; “I grant,” p. 206; “In Canada,” p. 209; “We have not only,” p. 215; “I was, for my part,” p. 252; “In a word, force,” p. 260; “While these reflections,” p. 261; “I have already indicated,” p. 266;

“As regards the fourth offence imputed to the accused, whereas, although expressions are found in the passages objected to which should not have been expressed by the pen of a writer who respects himself, and although those expressions have a tendency to sow disunion and agitation among citizens, they do not sufficiently manifest on the part of the author an intention to trouble the public peace, and this last offence is not completely proved;

“Whereas the Count de Montalembert and Douniol have been found guilty of the three offences above charged against them, offences provided against and punished by articles 1 and 4 of the Decree of the 11th of August, 1848, and articles 1 and 3 of the law of the 27th July, 1849;

“Whereas, in case of conviction under several heads, the highest penalty ought alone to be applied; that the heaviest penalty is declared by article 1 of the law of the 27th of July, 1849; that that article, which has for its end to protect against culpable attacks the head of the State, issue of universal suffrage, has not been repealed;

“Applying the same article to the accused,

“Whereas, in the case of Douniol, extenuating circumstances exist; and whereas, the provisions of Article 463 of the Penal Code are, in the terms of the Decree of the 11th of August, 1848, applicable to offences of the press;

“Considering Article 463,

“Condemns the Count de Montalembert to six months’ imprisonment and a fine of 3,000*fr.*; Douniol to one month’s imprisonment and a fine of 1,000*fr.*; declares that they will be held jointly liable for the said fines; acquits them on the remainder of the accusation; condemns them jointly to pay the costs; and fixes at twelve months the period of imprisonment for debt in default.”

The proceedings were announced to be at an end; the judges and Procureur quitted the court, and the audience separated. A group was in the street, curious to see M. de Montalembert, who returned home on foot, and the numerous police retired.

Of the incidents during the trial, what perhaps produced the worst effect was the introducing the *Sergens de Ville*, by order of the President, just before the judgment of the Court was delivered. They were arranged in line in the centre of the chamber, and placed so that they had their faces alternately turned to the right and left. Considering the class of persons who filled the room and who were not likely to manifest any indecorous expression of feeling it seemed unnecessarily offensive.

M. de Montalembert will, it is said, appeal to the *Cour d’Appel* from the judgment of the Police Correctionnelle. It is not probable that the judgment will be reversed, and it is not certain that the penalty might not be augmented, as not rarely occurs. A final appeal to the Court of Cassation would merely touch informalities, and not the merits of the case.

Though M. de Montalembert, from the simple fact of his condemnation even to a lighter penalty than six months’ imprisonment and 3,000*fr.* fine, becomes amenable to the provisions of the terrible penal law passed after the *attentat*, and might be banished to Algeria at the will of the Minister, he has no present intention, it appears, of quitting France when the term of his imprisonment has expired.

At the weekly sitting of the French Academy last Thursday, M. Berryer and M. de Montalembert attended in their places. They were received with great applause—in fact, their entry was quite an ovation.

The “report” of the Montalembert trial published in the *Moniteur* is a curiosity. Exclusive of the text of the indictment and judgment, it makes less than fifteen lines.

A fresh number of *Le Correspondant* is about to issue, with another article from the pen of Montalembert; and the periodical is likely to become the most widely diffused organ of publicity in the French Empire and in Europe. The topic selected by the eloquent writer is apparently non-political, being about “the monks of the Western Church,” but *inuendo* is a powerful weapon.

It was only by the kindness of M. Berthelin that M. Villemain was allowed to be present at the trial. M. Villemain wrote to M. Berryer the following note:—

My dear Colleague,—Formerly, when Patru pleaded, Chaplain was sure to be one of the audience; you, who are so superior to Patru, can’t you get a place for Chaplain?

To this note M. Berryer sent this reply:—

My dear Colleague,—In these times Patru can no longer get a pass for Chaplain. Somebody, who is far superior to Chaplain, has no resource, if he wants to get in, but to take his place at the prisoners’ bar. But you open the gates of the ‘Academie’ so cleverly for others that I will do my best to open the gates of the Correctional Police.

The illustrious advocate did, in fact, make an application for a ticket to M. Berthelin, the President, who sent him the following most courteous reply:—

To get a ticket so late in the day is a thing that is im-

possible. But for Berryer and Villemain we achieve the impossible, so here’s the ticket.

There is great talk of a possible schism in the French church, in consequence of the prosecution of Montalembert.

There has been quite a battue of English papers. The *Daily News*, *Express*, *Sun*, *Globe*, and *Morning Post*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Express*, *Sun*, *Examiner*, *Leader*, *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Press*, *Literary Gazette*, and divers other English journals, morning, evening, and weekly, were all missing from the reading-room tables. This desperate attempt to prevent the knowledge of what occurred at the trial of Count de Montalembert from circulating in France will have the effect of stimulating public curiosity to an extraordinary degree, not only in Paris, but in Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, Nantes, Boulogne, Calais, Dieppe, and all the towns where the property of the subscribers to English newspapers is confiscated.

It has been determined in the City, a fine of 3,000*fr.* having been imposed by the disgraceful sentence just passed upon M. de Montalembert, to raise the amount by a shilling subscription; not that the amount itself is of importance, but solely as a mark of English sympathy. Mr. Effingham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange, has consented to receive subscriptions. Other English subscriptions for the same end—such as one promoted by the politicians of Leicestersquare—are to be announced.

MR. RUSSELL ON THE NEW CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

The *Times* special correspondent had, according to the last accounts, reached Cawnpore, on his way to head quarters at Allahabad. He had passed through Delhi, Meerut, Agra, and all along the Grand Trunk road he witnessed the incessant movement of men and baggage. The operations in which the columns under Lord Clyde’s more immediate supervision will be engaged in the first instance would be directed to the complete eradication of the rebellious element in those districts of Oude where it is now most rampant. Chief among those districts is that of Salone, which extends along the Ganges to the north-west of Allahabad up to the Goomtee, including in its extent Amethie and the strongholds of most of the revolted zemindars. The principal chiefs in Salone are Beni Madho and Joograj Singh Nazim, each of whom has his own army; the latter, however, being under the former, by whom he was placed in command, in lieu of Fuzl Azim Nazim. The chief magazines are at Dharoopore, Shunkerpore, Kujjurgau, Sinerpahar, and Tiloi, in the hands of zemindars, who will yield the moment they are released from the influence of Beni Madho by the destruction of his power and the occupation of Salone. Mr. Russell thus indicates the work to be done:—

The district in which the bulk of the Oude rebels congregate is already surrounded by our troops to a certain extent. It may be considered as an irregular pentagon, of which the road from Lucknow to Cawnpore, the road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, the roads from Fyzabad to Sultanpore, and from Sultanpore through Soraoon to Allahabad and the Ganges, are the several sides. The roads between Lucknow and Cawnpore, and Lucknow and Fyzabad and Sultanpore, are now occupied in tolerable force by small posts of infantry, cavalry, and guns and police, and there are also posts at Soraoon and Pertabghur. On the last, in the Azimghur and Goruckpore districts there are distinct columns of operation. As soon as the country is fit for the movement of troops these various posts and columns will concentrate and advance towards Salone, while simultaneous movements in the same direction will take place from the Cawnpore road and Allahabad. The Ganges, though falling rapidly, is not fordable, and every chance of escape seems provided against; but the enemy may, indeed, break through the toils, leaving behind them guns and baggage and ammunition, to swell the rabble around the Begum, or to disturb the surrounding districts. At the same time that the general movement is commenced, the Rohilund troops will be set in motion towards the east, and an attempt will be made to clear out the districts now in rebellion, and to re-establish the civil power at Seetapore. Brigadier Douglas has, in all probability, begun to clear out the Jugdespore jungles by this time, if the state of the country permits his troops to move. Pray remember this—Oude is a very flat province; the water lies long and deep in the fields after the rains, and many parts are now vast swamps and flooded rice grounds, in which it would be impossible to act with cavalry and guns, and on which it would be death to our troops to pitch their tents. I am sorry to have to moderate the impatience with which my countrymen are no doubt expecting to hear the welcome words “India is pacified,” but it must be done. It will be months to come before we can expect to clear our enemies from the open field. No attempt will be made against the assemblage of rebels on the other side of the Gogra till the month of January, for the malaria of the swamps and jungles which prevails to the end of the year would be fatal to Europeans. Meantime the troops are marching towards the scene of action.

During his journey south there were universal complaints of the paucity of European troops. Everywhere he saw Sikh soldiery, Punjabee horse and foot, and native military police. The road at

night was regularly patrolled by the latter—horse and foot.

At Umballah there was only one European regiment—the 27th, which has suffered greatly from Peshawur fever, and has not recovered its strength; but there was a preponderating force of native artillery, cavalry, and infantry. With these materials Sir Robert Garrett was about to disband the 46th Native Infantry, who are on their way southward for the purpose. They are to be discharged at the rate of fifty a day.

At Kurnaul there was not a single English soldier. At Delhi the garrison had been reduced to a minimum, considering the importance of the place. At Meerut, the artillery head-quarters, there was a field battery and three of Tombs’s guns, one of the new European light cavalry regiments, and a weak infantry regiment. Agra is but slenderly garrisoned. One light battery, one Company’s regiment of Europeans, and a body of the new light horse, not yet broken in or disciplined. Mynpooree is left to the care of a few of the 64th, two guns, and some Sikhs. Cawnpore has been denuded of all European troops, except two companies of the 80th.

During his journey Mr. Russell was received by an Indian Rajah, a firm friend of English rule, of whom he thus speaks:—

At Umballah your correspondent had the honour of an interview with the Maharajah of Putteela, who gave him a very distinguished reception at his capital of Putteela, about twenty miles from Umballah; came out of the city to meet him, and received him, in company with Mr. Melvill, the Commissioner, and Major Dodgson, in state in his palace. I cannot now speak of the particulars of the visit, as they would not be of any interest to the public. I trust that the Maharajah when he visits England next year will receive the welcome due to such a constant, honourable, and invaluable ally, but for whose aid, be it remembered, we could not have remained before Delhi. The Maharajah is a man in the prime of life, of some thirty-three or thirty-four years of age, of commanding stature and fine presence, inclining to obesity, a handsome oval face, black flowing beard, moustache, and whiskers, Grecian nose, and large dark eyes of the almond shape, which is so much admired by the Asiatics. His Court is the last which is left in the north-west of India, and is maintained with Oriental magnificence. As a governor he is absolute in his own dominions, which he rules vigorously and energetically with his own hands. During our difficulties in the north-west he lent Mr. Barnes, our able and intelligent Commissioner, 210,000*fr.* for the use of Government, and he is now desirous of obtaining the payment of that sum in order that he may visit England in the spring, nor is he without hope that he may be permitted to accompany Sir John Lawrence as a fellow-passenger. The Maharajah is the more to be praised for his fidelity because his conduct is in opposition to the sympathies of many of his people.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The Parliamentary Reform committee has been greatly strengthening itself by adherents from all ranks since the recent conference at the Guildhall Coffee House. Several additions have been made to the committee, and subscriptions for large and small amounts continue to flow into the treasury. A recent circular, which has been extensively distributed, states:—

The success of this movement must depend on the support it receives from the country. The committee, although they adopted, as the result of extensive inquiries, their published programme, as likely to be sanctioned by the largest number of constituent bodies, do not prescribe it to any as the basis of their organisation. They are especially anxious that Reformers should place themselves in the most advantageous position to pronounce on any Reform Bill which may be introduced into Parliament, as to how far it fairly complies with the people’s reasonable demands. Hitherto their work, which has not been unproductive, has been accomplished at a very moderate outlay; but the time has clearly arrived when a bolder attitude must be taken, and without any elaborate agitation they must be prepared for a very large additional expenditure. Their efforts will necessarily be limited by the means placed at their disposal, and they respectfully solicit co-operation in their endeavours to render the House of Commons truly representative of the people.

Among recent subscribers are Mr. Bazley, M.P., 10*l.*; Messrs. Crossley, Halifax, 50*l.*; Mr. J. R. Jeffery, Liverpool, 10*l.*; Mr. Wm. Edwards, London, 10*l.*; Mr. J. H. Dillon, London, 5*l.*; and several others.

Mr. Bright will address a public meeting in Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 15th December, on the subject of Reform. During his stay in the metropolis, Mr. Bright will be the guest of Mr. Duncan M’Laren. It is stated that he has been warned by his physician to beware of overworking himself. Mr. Bright, in reply to a letter from the secretary of the Bury non-electors, says:—

I think Reformers should in any case demand what they think best for the country; although there may be some difference of opinion, there need not be any unfriendly feeling, and the more we all act honestly in accordance with our convictions, the more surely shall we gain in the end that which we all wish for—a good representation, and a responsible and good government for our country. If electors and non-electors will work heartily now, I think we are approaching a time when important and most useful changes will be made.

There was a crowded meeting in Sunderland a few days ago, the mayor in the chair. The burden of the speeches was manhood suffrage, as forming the only really satisfactory basis of a new Reform Bill. Mr. Cowen and Mr. Reed attended as a deputation from the Northern Reform Union. The resolutions, which included the adoption of a petition, were unanimously carried.

A public meeting, at which there was a very large

attendance, was held on Monday evening at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in connexion with the Northern Reform Union. Mr. W. Cook, president of the Union, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. COWAN, jun., Mr. CHARLES LARKIN, Mr. J. P. COBBETT, and several resolutions in favour of the principles of the Union were adopted without opposition. Hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission to the building in which the meeting was held from its crowded state.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, M.P., spoke at some length at the anniversary of the Rugby Agricultural Association on Tuesday. His chief argument, with reference to reform, was, that there ought to be more county members, and he said he had pledged himself to resist any plan of reform which did not correct such "abuses," as now existed in the shape of an undue preponderance of the borough representation. According to Mr. Newdegate's figures, while 159 county members represent a population of 10,495,930, 337 borough members represent only 7,431,679: a county member represents 66,012 persons; a borough member 22,052. Residents in boroughs also have votes for counties. Then the county members represent half the real property in England and Wales. There are within boroughs 1,383,000 houses; without boroughs, 2,053,908. Mr. Bright wishes to perpetuate and increase the enormous existing disproportion. At the close of his speech, apropos of the Montalembert trial, Mr. Newdegate reverted to his long-standing dispute with the French nobleman, and repeated that notwithstanding his praise of England, he regarded M. Montalembert as one who under the plea of civil and religious liberty was advancing the cause of Rome and priestcraft. He would tell Count Montalembert that free institutions are incompatible with the advancement and supremacy of Rome.

Mr. AKROYD, member for Huddersfield, met his constituents and expounded to them his views on Wednesday. His opponents mustered in great strength, and there were many interruptions. They disapproved of his vote on the Church-rate question—he refuses to give up the rates without a substitute. They cried "No," when he described Mr. Bright as a renovated Samson trying to pull down the pillars of the constitution on the Lords spiritual and temporal. They objected to a five-pound rating franchise; they objected to optional ballot. Mr. Akroyd desires to see various qualifications for the franchise, and place the suffrage within the reach of the industrious and intelligent working man. This was not satisfactory, and Mr. Akroyd's opponents carried a resolution declaring him unfit to represent them "on account of his opposition to genuine reform in Parliament."

Dr. M'Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, in one of his voluminous letters, addresses Lord Derby, and endeavours to impress upon him that the evil felt most acutely in Ireland is the inability of the tenant class to exercise the elective franchise conscientiously without incurring the landlord's vengeance, and he points out the ballot as the only remedy, without which, he says, and says truly, any increase of the suffrage would only be an increase of the evil. The Archbishop also denounces the Established Church in Ireland, the Queen's Colleges, and the National System of Education.

At a public meeting held last week at Rotherham, it was resolved to petition Parliament in favour of the town being included in the coming Reform Bill as a Parliamentary borough entitled to return one member.

"IN MEMORIAM."

On Tuesday last, being the anniversary of the final rescue of the Lucknow garrison, the whole of the surviving members of General Inglis's little band now in England dined together, to commemorate the event, at the London Tavern. After the cloth had been removed, General INGLIS rose and spoke as follows:—

Comrades and friends, we have met here to-night to commemorate the events of the past in a perfectly private manner, but there is one toast, and one only, which I must call on you to drink in solemn silence before we part—"The Memory of Henry Lawrence," but for whom every man here would also be sleeping in a bloody grave; with "The Memory of Henry Havelock," who, in the emphatic language of Scripture, "laid down his life for his friends;" and "The Memory of all the honoured Brave who fell beside us in the Defence of Lucknow." In solemn silence, all standing, comrades and friends.

When the silence occasioned by this affecting appeal had been somewhat broken, the gallant GENERAL again rose and said:—

Comrades and friends, I have received the thanks of Parliament; I have been invested with the insignia of the Bath by the gracious hand of Her Majesty; I have received the thanks of the Government of India; I have received the thanks of the Government of Nova Scotia, my native country, and have been presented with a sword by that body. All these great honours and distinctions I owe to no merit of my own; I owe them all to the matchless courage and endurance of those I see around me, and not to them only, but to our surviving comrades now serving in the East and to those who fell in the struggle. I have brought the sword with me to-night in the thought that those who earned it for me might like to see the trophy. And for this and for all my honours I thank you from my heart, my friends and comrades. (The gallant general, who appeared powerfully affected, then sat down amidst the rapturous applause of his auditors.)

After the cheering had in some measure subsided, Major DINNING, the senior military officer present, proposed the health of General Inglis with three times three. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. The gallant general returns to the East by the steamer of the 4th of December.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The *Oxford Chronicle* of Saturday has the following paragraph relative to the representation of Banbury:—We understand that the friends of Edward Miall, Esq., have succeeded in obtaining 75 signatures to the requisition, in addition to which they have upwards of forty promises of votes. The requisition is still in course of signature. There are four Liberal candidates and one Conservative now before the constituency, which comprises 540 electors. Mr. Yates, barrister-at-law, who unsuccessfully contested the last election, has issued a placard announcing that he is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and in favour of the emancipation of religion from all State interference.

The Speaker has issued a new writ for the representation in Parliament for Hereford county, in the room of Mr. Blackmore, deceased.

Mr. Godfrey Morgan, son of Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredegar-park, will offer himself as a candidate for Breconshire, rendered vacant by the death of the late Sir J. Bailey. In politics Mr. Morgan is a Liberal Conservative. Among other probable candidates are mentioned the names of Mr. Penry Williams, of Pen-y-pont, near Brecon, chairman of the quarter sessions, who is described as willing to give Lord Derby's government an independent support; Mr. Gough, of Ynyscedwyn iron-works—a Tory Protectionist; and Mr. Störy Maskelyne, of Abersmyth, near Defynog—a gentleman possessing large property in the county, and whose sympathies are with the Liberal party.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

PRUSSIA.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

BERLIN, Tuesday.

The *Official Prussian Gazette* publishes an article on the result of the elections.

These, it is said, give room to hope that the ministry and the legislature will co-operate with cordiality, each respecting the other's privileges and obligations.

But, it is added, the government cannot permit any political party to take the initiative in measures. Government by party is totally inconsistent with the spirit of the system of the Prussian monarchy.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Advices have been received from Corfu to the 27th inst. The ten deputies of Corfu have protested against the statement of Sir John Young, that the inhabitants of Corfu desire incorporation with Great Britain, and have expressed, at the same time, their desire of being annexed to Greece. This protest has been forwarded to the Colonial Minister, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

A letter from Corfu of the 23rd says:—"The Perseverance troopship sailed last evening with the 3d Buffs for Alexandria, en route for Calcutta: their departure from this place was much regretted. The *Terrible*, with Mr. Gladstone, from Trieste, is expected to-morrow. Our island was never so full of English families as this winter, and others are expected."

The daily papers publish an official communication from the Secretary of Sir John Young to the Secretary of the Senate of the Ionian Islands. This communication contains extracts from a despatch of Sir E. L. Bulwer, dated the 1st of November, to the Lord High Commissioner, announcing the mission of Mr. Gladstone to the islands. This step has been taken with a view of assisting Sir John Young and of inquiring into the whole state of government in the islands. Sir Edward writes in a very generous and conciliatory spirit. The choice of Mr. Gladstone for the mission indicates, he says, the desire that there should be mutual affection and respect between the Ionian States and England; and he looks forward to the equitable and constitutional adjustment of every existing difficulty.

THE STATE OF SARAWAK.

A deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen—Mr. Crawford, M.P., Lord Goderich, M.P., Mr. Gregson, M.P., Mr. Horsfall, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Drummond, M.P., Sir Dalrymple Elphinstone, M.P., the Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Mackie), Mr. William Fairbairn, Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, Mr. Pender, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Simpson, from Manchester; Mr. Charles Turner, Mr. M'Micking, and Mr. Adam Gladstone, from Liverpool; Mr. Nicol, from Glasgow; Mr. Ingham Travers, Mr. Coulson, and Mr. John Smith—had an interview with the Earl of Derby yesterday, in reference to the propriety of retaining the State of Sarawak under the protectorate of the English Government. After a lengthened statement made by members of the deputation, Lord Derby said:—

He did not deny the merits of Sir James Brooke, and he did not deny the advantages which he had conferred on Sarawak; but he very greatly doubted Sir James Brooke's power to make over—certainly not to the Dutch, but to make over to the British Government an absolute, entire, and unconditional sovereignty of that territory which he had been permitted to govern. Moreover, the question was one of great difficulty and doubt whether, apart from the personal influence of Sir James Brooke, the settlement of Sarawak was one of the importance which the gentlemen present seemed to attribute to it, and of course that very much shook his opinion upon the subject. But, certainly, hitherto it had not been a thriving settlement. It had not conferred very great commercial advantages, although there had

been some interest in the exports. Under the present circumstances it seemed to him very doubtful whether it was one which it would be for the interest of the Government to take into their hands, multiplying and increasing the colonial dependencies of the country, which were already too numerous; every fresh addition to which added fresh expenditure,—not only the expenditure of the local government, but the consequent increase of the military and naval forces to protect them. So that he looked with very great jealousy to increasing the number of our dependencies or new settlements. They were not additions of strength but of weakness, and all those considerations had been very carefully inquired into by the Queen's Government. They did not think there was any apprehension whatever with regard to the case of the Dutch. He must say, at present they were not fully satisfied with regard to the commercial advantages of Labuan and Sarawak, and the various propositions put before them by Sir James Brooke appeared to them to involve a choice of difficulty, inconvenience and embarrassment. Of all the proposals which had been made, that which was the least objectionable would be the absolute surrender of Sarawak to the British Crown as a colonial possession; but, then, there must be taken into consideration whether the acceptance of that as a colonial possession was worth the price to be paid for it in the first instance and the expense of maintaining it afterwards; because they must bear in mind, although it was very true that Sir James Brooke, by his personal influence, may have been enabled to improve that settlement and keep up good relations with the native tribes, it did not follow that the same consequences would ensue if the settlement were made over to the British Crown, and thrown open to British enterprise and colonisation. It was manifest, unless Sir James Brooke had entire authority to hand it over, it was not in the power of the Crown to accept a feudal tenure, and he believed Sir James Brooke had nothing more than that description of feudal tenure. At the present time the views of the Government were not favourable to the adoption of any of the propositions laid before them.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, left Windsor Castle, yesterday morning, and proceeded to Frimley-common, near Farnborough, where the division from Aldershot, under Lieutenant-General Knollys, was paraded. The troops marched past her Majesty, who proceeded afterwards to the Royal Pavilion, and returned in the afternoon to Windsor Castle.

It appears that 637 people died last week in excess of the number that would have died if only the average rate of mortality for the end of November had prevailed. The excessive cold weather was the main cause of this mortality.

The recordership of the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme has been conferred upon T. C. Sneyd Kynnerley, Esq., barrister-at-law, stipendiary magistrate of Birmingham.

We (*Times*) are requested to state that the author of *Un Débat sur l'Inde* personally deprecates anything like a subscription in England for the purpose of paying the fine to which he has been sentenced.

Yesterday a deputation from the Ballot Society waited upon the Lord Mayor and asked him to head a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the Ballot. His lordship complied with the request, and presented a donation of £4. to the funds of the association.

At the meeting of the City Sewers Commissioners, held yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. H. Garney, who offered to erect, at his own expense, a public drinking fountain in the open space in front of the Royal Exchange. The offer was very cheerfully accepted.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the man Canty, who was murdered by Tomba, in a street near Queen-square, was resumed yesterday morning. Mr. Lewis, who defended the prisoner, raised no question as to his state of mind, although it is evident the man was insane when he committed the act, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against him. The prisoner was also re-examined at the Clerkenwell police-court, and committed for trial.

There is some rumour of a journal called the *Courier de Dimanche* being menaced with prosecution for an article on the Montalembert trial.

A letter from Paris, states that a battalion of infantry and three batteries of artillery, with horses and equipments complete for service, will embark at Toulon immediately for the coast of Central America.

A telegraph line between India and Ceylon, across the Straits of Manasar, has been successfully laid, and open to the public. The line from Bombay to Kutch has also been completed, and is officially described as in "good working order."

On the 18th November the Bombay transport ship, containing a large number of troops bound for India, was seen at sea in a most perilous situation, and there was apparently imminent danger of her becoming a wreck. The Admiralty have sent two steamers to her assistance.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The show of English wheat in to-day's market was almost wholly composed of Monday's unsold samples. For all kinds we experienced a slow inquiry, at previous currencies. There was a large supply of foreign wheat on offer. Even the finest qualities were very dull, and the quotations were nominally unaltered. Fine barley was scarce, and in fair request, at full prices; but other kinds were a dull inquiry. Malt changed hands, to a fair extent, on former terms. Oats were held with more firmness; but the business doing in them was only moderate. The supply on offer was less extensive. Beans and peas were dull, but not cheaper. The flour trade was very quiet.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1858.

SUMMARY.

THE trial and condemnation of Count Montalembert in one of the Paris police-courts for his article on "the English Parliament and India" is the absorbing topic of the week. The eloquent writer has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, with a fine of 3,000 francs. Though he was defended by Berryer and supported by some of the most eminent men who have refused to bow the knee to Baal, the issue was fully expected—for the tribunals of justice, like every other institution, are but instruments to uphold Imperial lawlessness. Yet the trial and the circumstances attending it have sent a shudder to the heart of English society. It is felt to be an outrage, not only upon the French nation, but upon the moral sense of the civilised world. The event removes the Imperial adventurer beyond the pale of the common-sympathy. What may be the opinion of French society on this grave matter we know not, beyond sundry indications of a more reckless spirit and an ominous silence; but in England, the downfall of the Imperial imposture is regarded only as a question of time. For years we have been admiring the sagacity, astuteness, and adroitness of Louis Napoleon, before which every obstacle disappeared. But this memorable trial reveals him as a mere vulgar tyrant, with worse than Bourbon tendencies, who, though he sacrifices men, institutions, honour, and decency, to his Egotism, is really the slave of his own "ante-chamber" sycophants. We have got a new reading of the "manifest destiny" idea. It is, that a mere selfish despot, however clever and successful, is powerless as an infant to resist the influences himself has created around him, albeit they drag him down with open eyes to perdition.

We turn gratefully from the painful sight of a great country prostrate beneath the feet of a parvenu, to a land where constitutional freedom has re-appeared in a new and gratifying form. The Prince of Prussia has now a liberal Parliament to second whatever improvements he may design. His subjects, if so they may be called, have exhibited their sympathy with the recent change of Government, and their own fitness for liberty, by returning a Chamber containing an overwhelming majority in favour of moderate constitutionalism, and embracing all the chiefs of the real party of progress. Parliamentary Government will now be renewed in Prussia under the most favourable auspices. From the composition of the new Assembly, we have no doubt that it will take deep root.

Yesterday a formidable deputation of members of Parliament and merchants waited upon the Prime Minister to lay before him reasons why Sir James Brooke's settlement at Sarawak should be made over to the British Crown. Lord Derby speaks in language as new as it is gratifying respecting our colonial policy. He does not recognise the Rajah's sovereign rights. Sir James has nothing more than a feudal tenure over Sarawak, which it is not in the power of

the Crown to accept. The Prime Minister, moreover, sets his face manfully against the insatiable craving for new possessions which afflicts his countrymen. He doubts the policy of multiplying and increasing the colonial dependencies of the country, which are already too numerous; "every fresh addition to which," said his lordship "adds fresh expenditure not only for the local government, but the consequent increase of the military and naval forces to protect it." Lord Derby, in this instance, rightly interprets the signs of the times. The perpetual extension of territory may be very acceptable to mercantile interests, but we must not forget that it is the masses of the population that bear the chief cost of their acquisition. After reform will come a demand for retrenchment. It is hopeless to expect any curtailment of our present enormous expenditure, so long as we are constantly multiplying our possessions throughout the world.

Lord Derby's Government, however, though averse to fresh territorial acquisitions, are not disposed to surrender the protectorate of the Ionian Islands in accordance with the suggestions of Sir John Young, whose despatch, published a fortnight ago, was purloined from the Colonial Office by a man now in custody for future trial. The authentic views of Ministers are recorded in some extracts from a despatch, which have appeared in the *Corfu Gazette*, in which Sir E. B. Lytton describes Mr. Gladstone's mission as having for its object "to inquire into and report on the whole state of Government in the Ionian Islands, and on the political relations between the protecting Power and the people, so, let me hope, as to lead to the equitable and constitutional adjustment of every existing difficulty." The difficulty of the task confided to him is seen in the prompt protest of the ten deputies of Corfu, who not only deny that they are anxious to become British subjects, but express a desire that the island should be annexed to Greece.

"If electors and non-electors will work heartily now, I think we are approaching a time when important and most useful changes will be made." Such is the encouraging language of Mr. Bright in one of his published letters in reference to Parliamentary Reform. The earnest feeling of the country, now being manifested, will not fail to have its due influence on Parliament. The signs of political awakening multiply around us. We see it in the cordial and quite unlooked-for response to the appeals of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, in the enthusiasm of such meetings as the manhood suffrage demonstration at Newcastle, and in the formal condemnation of Mr. Akroyd by his constituents at Huddersfield "on account of his opposition to genuine reform in Parliament." We know not what the Government Reform Bill will be; but when one of their leading supporters, Mr. Newdegate, comes out in favour of "more county members," some notion of its drift may be formed.

The Earl of Carlisle has been uttering sentiments as applied to India, at a Bible Society meeting, which are a virtual condemnation of the State Church principle at home. "As a general principle," said his lordship, "I should say that the more we can separate the direct agency of Government influence from the spread of Gospel truth the better it will generally be for the interests we have most at heart, namely, the spread of that very Gospel truth. I think that nothing can be so ill associated together as the Bible and the bayonet, and what would almost be as ill-paired together would be the Bible and bribery." Religion, in short, is a domain "where the Government may not enter." His lordship would perhaps repudiate our logical application of his language. He is (at present) only a voluntary, as are many other statesmen—prelates we had almost said—in the abstract; but we must take leave to add Lord Carlisle to the now distinguished list of eminent men, who, while not supporting the Liberation of Religion Society, furnish it with telling arguments and strong motives for perseverance.

Lord Stanley has been receiving a deputation from the Anti-Opium Association, and his reply to their suit, though guarded, encourages the hope that the cultivation of the poisonous drug by government will, ere long, cease to be a national reproach. At all events our ships of war are not to protect the contraband trade on the coast of China—an announcement which we can imagine Lord Palmerston and his protégé, Sir John Bowring, hearing with unaffected chagrin. It is plain that Lord Stanley has been too short a time in office to have acquired the proper air of official dignity. What a groan must have been awakened in the inmost recesses of Downing-street, at the utterance of the heterodox sentiment by the Indian minister, that the zeal with which such "philanthropic objects," as the extinction of the opium traffic are pursued, is "a distinguishing feature of the age!" Is it not high time that Palmerston, Wood, and the official proprietors should be reinstated?

SPRING TIDES TO BE LOOKED FOR IN FEBRUARY.

We know not how far the chiefs of political party have allowed themselves to be persuaded by those upon whom they are dependent for information, that the people of the United Kingdom take but slight interest in the question of Parliamentary Reform, nor to what extent they rely upon that information to justify the statesmanship of preparing for the ensuing Session an undeniably "moderate" measure. We cannot but suspect, however, that when the moment shall arrive for taking the said people into their council, they will discover that between them, and meaning thereby only to serve their party purposes, they have evoked a spirit which will laugh to scorn the narrow ring within which it is their purpose to confine it; and which, summoned, as it has been, for their convenience, will prefer, and be strong enough, to consult its own. How long the public desire for an amended representation might have slept if it had been left alone, is a problem which we care not in the least to solve. Happily, as we think, it has not been left alone. It suited the temporary purposes of successive administrations to give it again and again a gentle shake. It now rubs its eyes, and stretches its limbs, preparatory to girding itself for action—and we have a shrewd suspicion that, presently, when called upon to arbitrate between rival parties, it will take the case into its own hands as one affecting the interests of the people far more closely than those of Mr. This or Lord John That; and, to the grievous embarrassment of both, will decide accordingly.

Parliamentary Reform is one of those popular movements which it is far easier to set a-going than to control within any predetermined limits. Any half-dozen men may submit without thought, and, therefore, without regret, to the arrangements made for them by a seventh; but let the seventh propose to associate with himself in his position of privilege and power any one of the half-dozen and he instantly awakens new desires in the breasts of all the six. The *vis inertiae* of human nature will accommodate itself to much that is anomalous, if it be but customary; but once disturb it by the application of an extraneous motive power, and you instantly bring a combination of other forces into play. One man may set a stone rolling down a declivity which fifty cannot stop. Because, the stone once moved continues to move, not in obedience to the impulse which originally set it in motion, but in conformity with the heretofore neutralised laws of its own nature, and the newly active law of its altered position. Its *equilibrium* having been put an end to, all the natural forces which go to determine its course instantly assert their presence and their power. The question of the Suffrage is analogous. One to six may seem, as in truth as it is, a monstrous disproportion between electors and non-electors—and yet that proportion having settled into rest, it is impossible to calculate how long, and under what circumstances, it might have remained so. But he is but a shallow politician who fancies he can insure two to five as the result of applying sufficient motive power to destroy the *equilibrium*. The result, in fact, ceases to be within his choice, because other laws than those which he is disturbing instantly come into active operation. Why should we restrict the change to two in five? is the very pertinent inquiry of the now-excluded six. Who is to be the one that is to change his position from the outside to the inside of the constitutional pale? Why he, rather than me? What sufficient reason determines a selection which, on the face of it, appears to us perfectly arbitrary? And let it be borne in mind, that while intention is the issue to be defended by but one, desire is the issue sought to be consummated by six. In other words, it ought to have been calculated that under the existing disproportion of electors to non-electors, Parliamentary Reform being once mooted as a practical question, it was tolerably certain that for every one who might care but little about it, six would develop a strong inherent tendency to push it forward as far as possible.

But this is very far from being the only element of the case which makes us anticipate a popular movement too strong for the convenient management of the chiefs of political parties. It is not merely numbers that will be arrayed against any inadequate or delusive measure, but ever-increasing earnestness. Already the fire of enthusiasm is breaking out here and there, in the great centres of population. Here and there only—but it would be a great mistake to suppose that whatever is not now in flame is not inflammable, or that these isolated kindlings are not increasing the combustibility of the mass with which they come in contact. We are ourselves surprised as well as delighted to observe palpable effects of preceding agitations. Silent, and seemingly slumbrous as the people have been, they show, now that they are being waked up—

that the last truths presented to their thoughts are they subsided into apathy are the first which take hold of their minds as they shake it off. The seeds which were sown in hope before the political winter set in, and which many had concluded to have rotted in the soil, are everywhere springing up. The rising generation to whom they were then committed have become in the interval the active manhood of the present day, and the doctrines they imbibed in their youth are now adorning their virility. The ripening of opinion has been far greater than the earlier workmen ventured to imagine. The quality of the present movement gives even better promise than its quantity. The labours of the past were not thrown away—but it is only now that the fruit of them is becoming visible.

But all this is as nothing to what we are probably destined to see in the early part of the coming Session. Let no one calculate upon popular indifference or inaction after the delivery of the Royal speech! Three courses are open to the ministry—but whichever they may take, the excitement and determination of the people will be equally intense. They may resolve to do nothing—in which case they will be contemptuously hurled from office within a week. Or they may present to Parliament a proposal not worth realising—in which case Mr. Bright will speedily bring the country upon their trail, and hunt them down. Or they may submit a measure comprehensive enough to fit the expectation of the times—in which case, the tide of popular feeling will float them triumphantly into a secure harbour. But of this we may be sure, that the tide cannot now be resisted, evaded, nor turned. It may, however, prove higher than even "the oldest inhabitant" would have predicted. Accidental circumstances may combine with regular tendencies to give both volume and force to the next effort for reform. We know not yet what may occur in France—in Italy—perchance in Hungary, between this and the re-assembling of Parliament. We owe the Reform Bill of 1832 to the Paris revolution of 1830. It is not impossible that the imprisonment of M. Montalembert may lead to results which will shape the character of the Reform Bill of 1859. We prophesy nothing—but this we may observe without hesitation, that the question has now reached such a position that all accidents within the bounds of likelihood will tell in favour of, rather than against, the current of popular feeling on this subject.

We have little more to add. We see no cause for anxiety in the signs around us. The intentions of the men in office, or of the men who would be in office, whatever they may be, will have, we think, but trifling influence in shaping the character and results of the movement now setting in. Much more is dependent on the good sense, and orderly demeanour of the people themselves. But in these regards they have already given an earnest of the future. In what they prefer to demand, and in the spirit in which everywhere there are disposed to demand it, we see an augury of large and substantial success. Reason as well as reasoning makes its authority felt—and when once a people are determined to ask for all that they have a right to possess, and to reject nothing because they are unable to get more, they are already in a fair way to obtain an approach to satisfaction.

MARRYING A FORTUNE.

MANY of our readers will recollect a discussion which was carried on several months ago in the columns of the *Times*, as to the possibility of entering the matrimonial state upon three hundred pounds a year, with any prospect of connubial bliss. All manner of calculations were given by various correspondents, some on the affirmative, and some on the negative side of the question, until it might have been imagined that the true secret of domestic felicity was bound up with a successful answer to the questions, "What shall we eat and drink, and wherewithal shall we be clothed?" No doubt, a prudent regard to "ways and means" has something to do with the smoothness of married life—but if anyone would ascertain what his lot is likely to be as the result of "marrying a fortune," where there is neither sympathy, mutual respect, nor love, and where money seems to be the sole bond of union, let him read over, if his disgust will permit him, the case of *Marchmont v. Marchmont*, which has occupied the Court of Probate and Divorce for the last few days; and if the lesson does not profit him the fault will be his own.

We are not going to describe the married life of this amiable pair, who seem to suppose that something may hereafter prove an adequate compensation for laying bare their wretched quarrels to the public eye. One feature of it, however, deserves special notice. It matters very little to the public, or to us, whether the husband or the wife is the more worthy of pity or of blame; but, in the face of the evidence given on both sides, as to the daily squabbles between them, the pre-

tence, still maintained by Mr. Marchmont, that he is devotedly attached to his better half, and that to that attachment must be ascribed his unwillingness to acquiesce in a judicial separation, seems to us to be proof of hypocritical effrontery such as society, happily for itself, has seldom been called to witness. If half of what this man has put on record against the conduct of his wife be true, it is beyond all credibility that he can cherish for her the faintest spark of affection. On his own showing, he has been treated day by day with petty indignities in the presence of which no such thing as love could long exist; and, on his own showing, he has crawled, and fawned, and coaxed, and borne with the coarsest insults, as none but the meanest of men could have stooped to do. That he has worn a mask from the beginning, and that his object in wearing it, is his wife's fortune, is a fact which gleams through the whole of his evidence, careful as he is to hide it; and, perhaps, no punishment could have been severer than the necessity which has been imposed upon him by his ultimate purpose, to strip himself of his manhood, to have lost his self-respect, and, while writhing under the vulgarest and bitterest taunts of a woman's tongue, to be obliged to put on a semblance of meekness and affection which perpetually gave the lie to his whole bearing. He married a fortune, and lo! this is his reward.

What a picture is that which this trial has photographed for the instruction of the public! A rich wife guarding her "filthy lucre" from a hungry husband. She believes that her money is the only possession of hers which her lord cares a button for—and her self-knowledge may easily have corroborated her suspicions. What else he could see in the worth admiration does not appear in her evidence. Each charges the other with the frequent use of the foulest language, and each confidently denies the other's charge. The woman keeps the purse, and never opens it but under terror preceded by an outpouring of muddiest indignation. The man sues for peace in the spirit of a menial, and is alternately like a cur with his tail between his legs, and like a wild cat springing on his prey. There are flights from home, and hunts after the missing bird—screamings on the one hand, and pretence to commit suicide on the other—strifes of the most scandalous kind in the presence of children and servants—in the shop and in the street—at police-courts and in the higher court at Westminster—mutual recriminations, mutual assaults. This is the domestic life which Mr. Marchmont, poor, broken-hearted man, seeks to perpetuate. Through this thick fog of domestic inquietudes he wishes to grope on—until, at least, his wife's fortune is properly shared between them. Paragon of marital constancy, how womankind ought to admire and respect you!

There is an old and much neglected book which has in it this warning—"Be sure your sin will find you out." We wonder whether Mr. Marchmont, when he played the part of Independent minister, as he now does that of the doting husband, ever preached from it. If he did, we can hardly question that he must have said a good many things which his subsequent experience has proved to be true. Take warning all you who start upon the journey of life with the deliberate intention of undervaluing all ties, however sacred, in comparison of money! Success in the line you may have chalked out for yourselves is by no means impossible—but in that success you will find your curse. It may not be in the shape of an avaricious, or a shrewish, or a slatternly, or an unfaithful wife—but it will come, nevertheless, for the governing motive makes the character of the event. Do not think to evade the immutable laws by which God rules his moral universe! You may thoughtlessly and laughingly sell a birthright—but remember you will find no place for a change of mind in the Sovereign Ruler, as to the execution of his laws, though you may seek it carefully with tears.

THE LATE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

It would be rash to expect large results from the recent elections in the United States. Politics in the American Union are like a game of chess. A few moves alter the aspect of the board; and but little information can be gained from the study of the relative positions of individual pieces. Next year the game will be played out; but until the Presidential election is near at hand there is no saying what fresh complications may arise to give a new turn to the present promising aspect of affairs.

At first sight the anti-slavery cause would appear to have achieved a decided triumph. For the first time in the history of the Republic the whole of the Free States are united in opposition to Southern aggression. The great state of Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Buchanan was reared, and which gave him the majority that carried him into the Presidential chair, has this year very de-

cidedly gone against his administration. Four only out of 25 members for that state now represent his interests. In 1856 there were 86 votes of the Free States in favour of the government, against 66 in opposition. This year's elections have so completely turned the scale, that M. Buchanan can only claim 36 votes out of 147 in the elections that have already taken place in 18 Northern States. This result would seem to insure the admission of Kansas as a Free State in the next session, adopted a few months ago, under the free-soil constitution.

The conditions of the great struggle for ascendancy in the Central Government are now considerably modified. Recent events indicate that the Buchanan policy is effete, and that its representative will stand nowhere in the Presidential campaign of 1860. Judge Douglas, who was greatly instrumental in carrying the present President into office, has since broken with his chief on the Kansas question; and though he did not gain an actual victory in Congress the "English compromise" left to the new state the power (shackled by degrading conditions) of excluding slavery from its own limits. The cardinal feature of Mr. Douglas's policy is the right of the inhabitants of every territory to decide for themselves whether or not they will admit slavery, without any conditions whatever. He has recently carried the state of Illinois against the combined opposition of the administration and the Republicans. Mr. Douglas would now appear to be "master of the situation," and in a condition to impose himself on the Democratic convention which meets in Charleston in 1860 as the only possible candidate for Southern suffrages, who can reckon on obtaining so large a measure of support from timid and timeserving Conservatives in the North, as will secure his election as President. Though his programme is a compromise, it includes the acceptance of the iniquitous Dred Scott decision, declaring slavery to be the common law of the territories—a question of vital consequence to the slavery interest. It is not surprising therefore that the candidature of Mr. Douglas meets with great favour in the South.

Mr. Seward, of New York, who is at present the only candidate of the free-soil party, has just been placed in a position of pre-eminence by being elected Governor of New York by a majority of nearly 20,000. Colonel Fremont, in 1856, fought under the free-soil banner—Mr. Seward represents free-soilism—and something more. He has boldly unfurled the anti-slavery standard; having at a recent speech at Rochester declared that in reality the contest was carried on between the rival systems of slave labour and free labour, and that it would end, not with cooping up slavery within its present limits, but in its extirpation everywhere. This declaration will no doubt lose Mr. Seward many votes among the timid Republicans of the North, and strengthen the prospects of Mr. Douglas, the compromise candidate. But it places the great question at issue in an advanced position, and sacrifices an immediate advantage for a permanent triumph.

Recent events have made it clear that the two great parties in the Union have changed sides. Kansas was the last trump-card of the pro-slavery interest. Henceforth they stand upon the defensive. Such is the view taken by a conspicuous Southern politician, Senator Hammond, formerly Governor of South Carolina. In a recent speech he acknowledged without reserve that as far as the propagation of their rival systems is concerned, the North has unmistakably triumphed; that it is no use for the South to contend against it in the manufacture of new states any longer; that the predominance of the free states in the Senate is henceforth a fixed fact; that the slave trade cannot be revived; and that the South must henceforward content itself with the simple assertion of its rights under the Constitution. Such language indicates far more genuine alarm than the periodical threats of secession, which, in the mouths of the slaveocracy, are no better than Bunkum.

That the year 1860 will close with the election of a Free-Soil President, none who are acquainted with the intricacies and uncertainties of American politics venture to anticipate. But as Mr. Hammond says "the preponderance of the Free States in the Senate is henceforth a fixed fact." Supposing that Kansas is admitted in the next session of Congress, the Free States will supply thirty-six members to that branch of the Legislature against thirty sent by the Slave States. If the choice of the next President rested with Congress, there would be some chance of the election of a representative of anti-slavery opinions. But there is little doubt that the compact party which defends the right of property in four millions of slaves will successfully manœuvre to avert that last appeal, and that they will be aided by the more influential politicians of the North.

There is another important reason why the

Republican party are unlikely for some time to come to carry the Presidential election. It seems not improbable that their majority in 1860 may be as great as that which placed Fremont higher than his competitor by 80,000 votes. But there will be as little chance for Seward in 1860 as for Fremont in 1856, because the President is not, in reality, chosen by universal suffrage. The glaring anomaly in the United States constitution that gives a preponderance of political power to the South, is thus illustrated by the *Daily News*:—

Of the 296 electors who choose the President, 176 are from the Free States, and no less than 120 from the small white population of the Slave States. The six millions, against thirteen millions, afford nearly three-fourths of the Presidential electors. This is absurd enough; but the case appears worse when we look, not to heads but to the opinions they contain. The Free States yielded nearly three millions of votes in the last Presidential election, while the Slave States afforded a fraction above one million. All the variations considered, the Northern vote was to the Southern nearly three to one. Yet, by the distribution of the electoral vote, the disproportion of the popular vote goes for nothing. The State of New York presented a larger aggregate vote in the election of 1856 than ten of the Slave States, with whose names we need not trouble our readers; and yet those States have 64 electoral votes, while New York has only 35. Again, the fifteen Slave States presented 68,000 fewer votes than the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and yet they have 120 electoral votes, and the three Free States only 69. This is enough to show that the President is not necessarily the choice of the majority of the people, as the Constitution supposes. A President may, in certain conjunctures, be chosen by a small minority of the nation, even if every man were to exercise his franchise, as he ought at such times.

Mr. Senator Hammond is not without good reason for his advice that the South should stand by the Constitution. As it is, a Reform Bill which should fairly re-adjust electoral power according to the population would be a death-blow to Southern preponderance in the Legislature, and insure a Free-Soil President.

Meanwhile, there is no reason for despondency as to the aspect of the anti-slavery cause in America. Never before have the Free States exhibited so united a front against Southern dictation. The Kansas iniquities, the infamous Dred Scott decision, and the religious revival, must have combined to produce a real re-action in favour of freedom and independence, when we find Mr. Buchanan's majority of fifteen members for Pennsylvania changed into a minority of four. A Free-Soil House of Representatives may in the coming session not only resist Southern dictation, but take the initiative in the new anti-slavery policy shadowed forth by Mr. Seward.

ANTI-OPIUM ASSOCIATION.

A deputation from this association, consisting of the chairman and secretary, with the Rev. W. Arthur, secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Mr. Huddleston Stokes, of the Church Missionary Society, Dr. Hodgkin, and others, waited on Lord Stanley on Wednesday, at the India-house, to present a memorial, praying the government to prohibit the cultivation of opium in India, and also its transit through British territory from the independent states of India.

LORD STANLEY listened to the memorial with the utmost attention, and at once expressed his full appreciation of the philanthropic motives of the memorialists, but went on to state that, as a political question, it was one surrounded with difficulties. He admitted the deleterious effects of opium, and coincided with what the memorialists said on that branch of their subject; but he adduced the deleterious effects of the use of spirituous liquors as a somewhat analogous case, and yet no government of this country would consent to prohibit their production; heavy duties were imposed on them, and that was all that legislation had yet accomplished. He could not recommend the prohibition of the cultivation of opium; but other courses seemed to require consideration; the trade might be thrown completely open, but then the evil would remain, and probably even be greatly increased, and the present revenue would be lost without any equivalent advantage being obtained. Two other modes of dealing with the subject had been considered—the imposition of a heavy export duty, and of an excise duty at the place of production; but he would not pledge himself, at present, to either course. One thing his lordship said he was prepared to promise, that no instruction should be given to British men-of-war to support merchants in smuggling operations, that whatever ventures merchants might make in the smuggling of opium should be entirely at their own risk, and should receive no countenance or support whatever from Government. His lordship thought that the sentiments of the Chinese government, as regards their prohibition of opium, were somewhat misunderstood by the memorialists; he believed that opium was openly sold in every town in China, without the government taking any decided steps to suppress the traffic, thus inducing a suspicion of the sincerity of the Chinese protests on this head. His lordship concluded by again expressing his sympathy with the present and similar philanthropic objects, and thought that the zeal with which such objects were now prosecuted was a distinguishing feature of the age.

The Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR thought that, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, the

extreme course—manifestly and confessedly extreme—of prohibition, was the right course to be adopted. It was an offence against the public interests of mankind to do anything which lowered the moral influence of England; and his lordship had doubtless had occasion to observe that, in any country where we endeavoured to use English influence for the advancement of good ends, the opium trade stood in our way. He (Mr. Arthur) had found in America, Europe, Asia, &c., that the slaveholder, and the supporters of every abomination, whatever they might be, cast the opium traffic in our teeth as a moral blot upon our nation. They felt it to be so on many grounds. We lost all appearance of good faith, for while we had treaties with China which recognised the illegality of the opium trade, we were producing and manufacturing the article in government stores in India, and putting it up in forms which could not be used anywhere but in the Chinese market, and, as a government, were selling it in these forms.

Mr. FOWLER said his lordship had stated that the prohibition of the cultivation of opium in India would be similar to a Maine law in this country. Now, as his lordship had observed, the effect of legalisation in regard to spirits was to discourage consumption by levying a duty; while in India, on the other hand, the government had done everything they could to encourage the demand, from the time of Warren Hastings to the present day. The exportation of opium from India had more than doubled since the act of 1833, by which the East India Company ceased to be a trading company, and to have any pecuniary interest in the Indian revenue. If opium in India was to be treated in a similar way to spirits in this country, why was its cultivation limited to the presidency of Bengal, and strictly prohibited in Madras and Bombay? The government could do in one presidency what they did in the other two. Sir B. Brodie had stated that he could not but regard those who promote the use of opium as an article of luxury, as inflicting a most serious injury on the human race; and that opinion was endorsed by twenty-four of the most eminent medical men in the country. These gentlemen refused to give a similar opinion in regard to alcoholic drinks. However valuable it might be as a medicine, opium, as prepared by the Indian government for the Chinese market, had lost its medical properties, and was only fit to be smoked. His lordship had stated that the Chinese grew opium, and might supply themselves; but if the imperial government of China were to legalise the importation, they would at the same time legalise the cultivation in their own country. It could of course be grown in China more cheaply than it could be imported from India, and our revenue would, in that case, fall to the ground.

Dr. HODGKIN and Mr. STOKES made a few observations in support of the prayer of the petition, and the deputation withdrew.

STORMS AT SEA.

The bad weather at sea appears to have been very general, especially in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Some notion of the weather in the Atlantic may be formed from the experience of the missing steamer, Indian Empire, which happily arrived in safety at Galway on Friday. During the whole voyage they experienced heavy south-easterly gales. The ship having thirty hours' coal remaining, and being only 350 miles from Galway, Captain Courtenay, in consequence of a continuance of the fearful state of the weather, deemed it advisable to lay to, which he did for seven days. During this time it was necessary to consume a small portion of the cargo, consisting of cotton, staves, &c. The ship left Halifax on the night of the 31st, having on board 16 days' fuel. The machinery worked well, and the ship proved to be a first-rate sea boat, and well adapted for Atlantic navigation, having only shipped one sea during the whole passage. The captain stated that the weather was unprecedented, and that many casualties must have occurred, as they fell in with great quantities of floating wreck.

The Fulton, arrived at Havre, experienced heavy south-east gales after leaving Newfoundland. This steamer brings news of the most extensive damage done to property on land at Bermuda, Bahamas, and Turk's Island. The fury of the hurricane was chiefly felt from the 23rd to the 26th ult. Authentic intelligence had reached New York that the British bark Lady Campbell, the British schooner Transit, and the British brig Wilkinson, and six foreign vessels, had been lost in the hurricane. The United States frigate the Sabine, the flag ship of the Paraguay expedition, had received extensive damage, and had been obliged to put into Bermuda to be repaired. The British bark Native, the British brig Vivid, the British schooner Eolus, and sixty foreign vessels, had received more or less damage by the hurricane.

It has been blowing great guns in the Adriatic, and no fewer than twenty-one vessels have been lost on the coast near Ancona.

There were severe gales in the North Sea on Thursday, and several shipping casualties were reported.

Much damage has been done to the shipping at Lisbon during the late severe weather, but it was principally confined to foreign ships. The French brig Stefanie was lost at the mouth of the Tagus, and the English barque Egyptian Witch put into Cadiz dismantled.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a court at Windsor Castle on Thursday, when Sir Edward Lytton introduced to her the Hon. Charles Tupper, member of the Executive Council and Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia; the Hon. Robert Barry Dickey, member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia; Mr. William A. Henry, member of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia; the Hon. Charles Fisher, member of the Executive Council, Attorney-General, and First Minister of New Brunswick; and the Hon. Albert J. Smith, member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick. On Friday the Queen honoured the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer with a visit at New-lodge, Windsor Forest; the guests at the castle having included the Count of Paris, the Duke of Chartres, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Major-General Sir John and Lady Inglis.

The Prince of Wales is expected to return from his visit to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia at Berlin, at the close of the ensuing week.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli have returned to Grosvenor-gate, from a visit to Baron and Baroness M. de Rothschild, at Mentmore, Bucks.

The *Illustrated Times* gives a rumour to the effect that Lord Stanley is about to be married to the eldest daughter of Lord John Russell.

The Speaker has issued a new writ for the representation in Parliament for Hereford county, in the room of Mr. Blackmore, deceased.

The Rev. William Milne, M.A., lately a missionary to China, has received an appointment from the Government as Interpreter at Hong-Kong, and leaves next month.

We (the *Lancet*) have reason to believe that Sir B. Brodie is to be raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Betchworth. [The *Times* is authorised to contradict the statement.]

The *Court Circular* states that Major Loyd Lindsay and his wife (late the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd) begin their married life with an united income of about 17,000*l.* a-year, with prospect of an increase in due course. The *Beacon* has authority to contradict a report that her ladyship has been perverted to the errors of the Church of Rome.

We believe that the next examination of candidates for her Majesty's Civil Service in India will take place in July, 1859, and that there will probably be more than twenty appointments to be filled in Bengal, and more than six in each of the other Presidencies. —*Overland Mail*, Nov. 25.

It is understood that Lord Napier goes to Berlin as the successor of Lord Bloomfield, who retires on a pension.

We have undoubted authority for stating that although her Majesty finds it will be impossible for her and the Prince Consort to pay a visit to her loyal subjects in Canada, a short interval only will elapse before one of the young Princes will go there. —*Canadian News*.

Charles Clifford, Esq., speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand, has been granted the dignity of a knight.

We are enabled to assure our readers that an elaborate system of coast defence is being devised, and will be organised by Lord Derby's Government; and that the military authorities of this country have been in active consultation with the War Minister and the Cabinet on this subject. —*Court Journal*.

Law and Police.

THE MARCHMONT DIVORCE CASE.

This protracted trial has occupied the attention of the Divorce Court every day except Sunday since our last. The examination of Mr. Marchmont, the respondent, was commenced on Wednesday, and did not conclude till Saturday. The disclosures were of the most scandalous character. The respondent denied the charges of cruelty and extortion brought by his wife, and alleged that her treatment of him since the marriage had been most contemptuous and provoking. On either side the most deplorable scenes of domestic brawling were deposed to. In the course of his evidence Mr. Marchmont alluded to large earnings by his pen—in 1855 as much as 1,200*l.*, and yet his name is unknown as an author. How he came to obtain so much is a curious question.

On Saturday Mr. Marchmont's examination having been concluded, several witnesses deposed to the extremely irritating and contemptuous behaviour of Mrs. Marchmont towards her husband. At the close of the day one of the jurors complained of being kept away from his business for seven days merely to decide a quarrel between a man and his wife. He hoped some extra compensation would be allowed to the jurors. The Judge said he had no power in the case.

Monday's sitting was entirely occupied with a speech of Mr. Macauley in favour of Mr. Marchmont and a speech of Mr. Serjeant Pigott in favour of his wife. We need scarcely repeat that the wife sues for a judicial divorce; and Mr. Macauley urged that she had failed to make out a case for such a separation.

Yesterday was the eighth day of this protracted trial. The court was very crowded. Lord Brougham came into court and sat on the bench during the summing up. The jury having been called,

Sir C. Cresswell entered the court at eleven o'clock, and at once proceeded to sum up the evidence, and

after citing some legal opinions the learned judge proceeded to say:—

It appeared that the petitioner was the widow of a person who kept a tavern in the City, and was possessed of large property, and it did drop out from an expression used by her husband before his death that she was addicted to sherry. The respondent was 36 years of age, and was a minister of a Dissenting chapel, and it appeared that in the early part of the spring of last year the parties came to an arrangement about marriage, and in April a letter was written by Mr. Marchmont relating to the appointment of trustees under her settlement, in which he stated that she should have all her property settled to her own use, but desired she should not have one of her relatives a trustee; if she did he should require one also. The learned Judge said that letter puzzled him to know what the husband wanted when he was to have no interest in the matter. He (the learned Judge) had asked what was the motive for writing such a letter, when he stated that it was done for a "purpose." What that meant the jury must determine. The next thing he had to advert to was that of the document written by the respondent, and which he did with great fear and reluctance—such a document coming from a minister of religion, in which he commenced: "In the name of God the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, I vow and swear, &c., that Caroline Marie Locket shall have full power over her property absolutely, and make oath, &c." The learned Judge then proceeded to detail and comment upon the evidence, and in strong terms upon the letters of the respondent, in which he had adulterated the petitioner, when he now stated in evidence she had been guilty of uttering the most foul and disgusting language and addicted to drinking of sherry. The learned Judge referred to the cases of alleged cruelty at Tunbridge and Dover, and said they did not in his opinion amount to acts of cruelty; but it would be for the jury to consider whether or not the conduct of the husband was such as to show the wife went in danger. The last and main question of assault was on the occasion when the wife left her house and went to Mr. Walmisley's, and on his finding her there, he, in his endeavours to prevail on her to come home, put his arm round her waist and forced her into a cab. The question would be whether he used more than necessary coercion. As regards the assault for which the husband was bound over to keep the peace, the defence was condonation, the wife having returned home with her husband and slept in the same bed with him. The law of condonation was not very correctly defined; formerly, when the judge had both the law and facts before him, he could deal with the case, but now the fact was for the jury. It must be understood that the condonation of an offence was conditional; it must be that the same offence which was condoned should not be repeated.

At the conclusion of the learned Judge's summing up.

The Foreman of the Jury asked, before they retired, whether a wife having left her husband, he was justified in using force to compel her to return home.

Sir Cresswell Cresswell: He is justified in using moderate force, but not such violence as would amount to a breach of the peace, but even that would not be cruelty.

The Foreman also asked, was the locking up the wife an act of cruelty?

The Judge said no. The wife might obtain her release by *habeas*; but if she was locked up for a long time it would be cruelty, which would entitle the wife to a judicial separation.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

The jury returned into court at a quarter to three o'clock, and delivered a verdict on the first issue that Marchmont had been guilty of cruelty, and on the second, that Mrs. Marchmont had not condoned the offence. This amounts in effect to a judicial separation.

THE STOLEN IONIAN DESPACHES.—The way in which the despatches from Sir John Young to the Colonial Secretary—published in the *Daily News* without authority from Government—were obtained, has been disclosed at a police-office investigation. On Saturday, a respectably dressed, middle-aged man, of military appearance, who gave the name of William Hudson Guernsey, but who is also known by the Christian names of "Wellington Greville," was brought up at Bow-street upon a warrant, charging him with having stolen the documents in question from the office of the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Jardine sat specially to hear the case; and Lord Carnarvon, the Under-Secretary of the department, also occupied a seat upon the bench. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared as counsel for the crown, stated the case against the prisoner. The facts were briefly these:—It appears that two despatches with enclosures had been received from Sir John Young, and a limited number of copies were printed for private and confidential use among official personages. They were deposited in the library, and would, under ordinary circumstances, be in the care of the principal librarian, Mr. Mayor; but, that gentleman being at the time absent on his vacation, his place was filled by Mr. Miller, the sub-librarian. Now, it seems that Mr. Miller became acquainted with the prisoner some years ago; since which period Mr. Guernsey had been employed in the Crimea, and had also been to Buenos Ayres, continuing, however, to communicate with his friends at home by means of occasional gossiping letters. On his last return to England he renewed his visits to Mr. Miller, who received him several times in the library. On one occasion Mr. Miller, having full confidence in the prisoner as a gentleman and a man of honour, left him alone in the apartment while he stepped out for a few minutes to attend to a person in the waiting-room. The printed despatches in question were lying on the table, covered by other papers, and a heavy book had been placed upon them to keep them secure. Although nothing occurred at the time to excite his suspicion, Mr. Miller now remembers that when he returned to the library he found the prisoner coming away from the table; and the prisoner, in reference to this circumstance, said, "I am not prying into your secrets." Mr. Miller re-

plied, "No, I don't suppose you are." It will be thus apparent that the prisoner, if evilly disposed, had abundant opportunity of possessing himself of one of the printed copies then lying upon the table; and it is, moreover, certain that one of them was purloined by some person or other from its place in the library. In the course of the investigation some communication was had with Mr. Walker, the editor of the *Daily News*. Mr. Walker received the papers by post, enclosed in an envelope of a peculiar kind, to which I must direct your particular attention, for it is identical in character with others found at the lodgings of the prisoner in Regent-square. It is an official envelope not now in use, except abroad, having no departmental seal, but only the Royal arms and the inscription "On Her Majesty's Service," in a peculiar type. But that is not all. It further appears that on a former occasion, when the prisoner was seeking some appointment at the War-office, he sought the good offices of Mr. Miller, who noticed that a letter to Lord Carnarvon, which he undertook to forward to his lordship, was enclosed in an envelope of the same description. The prisoner had filled the office of provost-marshal in the Crimea in the Turkish Contingent, and there had opportunities of becoming possessed of envelopes of this description. The evidence in support of Mr. Bodkin's statement was then taken, the witnesses being Mr. T. E. Elliott, Assistant-Under-Secretary of the Colonial-office, Mr. J. T. Miller, sub-librarian, Mr. Walker, Editor of the *Daily News* [whose explanation of the way in which the papers reached him has been already published], Mr. Thornton, the detective by whom the prisoner was apprehended, and a police-officer who found sixteen official envelopes at his lodgings. The prisoner cross-examined the various witnesses, but without shaking their testimony. He was committed for trial, an application he made for bail having been refused.

CASE OF OLIVER, THE FRAUDULENT STOCKBROKER.

—At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, William Lemon Oliver, stockbroker, pleaded guilty to the whole of the charges of forgery, fraud, and misdemeanour brought against him. On Thursday Oliver was placed at the bar before Mr. Baron Bramwell to receive sentence. When the prisoner was asked whether he had anything to urge why judgment should not be passed upon him, he replied, "I have nothing to say." The Learned Judge, addressing him, said that he had pleaded guilty to three indictments, one charging him with forgery, and two others with misappropriating securities and property that had been entrusted to him by their owners. It was really one of the worst possible cases; and, having carefully read over the depositions, and given the matter his most careful consideration, he felt it to be his duty to order him to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years. The prisoner bowed slightly, and, without evincing the least emotion, walked out of the dock.

FURTHER SEVERE SENTENCES.—In the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Lewis, a bankrupt draper, was condemned to six years' penal servitude for carrying off his money and books to America, thereby defrauding his creditors. Lewis had given up the money in New York in the belief, fostered by some American lawyer's opinion, that he had thereby freed himself from liability to punishment. He returned to England and found out his mistake. Zacker, a jeweller, was sentenced to the same punishment for making false entries in his books, and giving false evidence in the Bankruptcy Court.

THE CASE OF ALLEGED ARSON AT GREENWICH.—The trial of Mr. Roper on a charge of setting fire to his house at Greenwich has been postponed. As his friends have a strong belief that he is not guilty, and as his wife is alone and suffering, an appeal is made to the public for subscriptions to enable Mr. Roper to meet the heavy legal expenses. The Greenwich branch of the County Bank will receive subscriptions.

THE SUCCESSION DUTIES.—The Court of Exchequer gave judgment on Thursday in a dispute arising out of the Succession Duties Act. Mr. Elwes, an infantry officer, claimed to be allowed certain reductions, which were refused. These were income-tax paid on his estate, and 5 per cent. agent's charges for collecting rents. The Lord Chief Baron laid it down that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue were right. In ascertaining the annual value of land, the income-tax ought not to be deducted, nor the agent's charges. They are not necessary outgoings.

THE CASE OF ROBINSON v. LANE.—On Friday Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Justice Wightman, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, sat in the Divorce Court. The case of Robinson v. Robinson and Lane, was part heard. It will be remembered that Mr. Robinson, a civil engineer, on the faith of entries in a diary kept by Mrs. Robinson, obtained a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, on the ground of confessed adultery. Robinson petitioned the Court for a dissolution of marriage and made Dr. Lane, of Moor Park, a co-respondent, relying upon the entries in the journal. But the Court was of opinion that there was no evidence against Dr. Lane, the journal being inadmissible, and the Court now decided to dismiss him from the suit. This was done, and he was summoned as a witness on behalf of Mrs. Robinson. In his evidence, Dr. Lane stated that himself and his wife were on very intimate terms with Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Robinson had exchanged lockets. When Mrs. Robinson was at Moor Park he did not pay more attention to her than to any other person there, except Mrs. Lane. He denied the whole of the statements in the journal so far as they implicate him in anything improper—they are "a tissue of romances." Mr. Bovill for Mrs. Robinson contended that her diary was the work of

a diseased brain. Mr. Montague Chambers, in reply, insisted upon the genuine character of the diary, and asked the court, although it had acquitted Dr. Lane of the charge, to grant a divorce to Mr. Robinson on the ground that his wife had committed adultery with Dr. Lane. The Court has taken time to consider.

THE ACCOMMODATION BILL SYSTEM.—In the Bankruptcy Court on Monday Mr. Commissioner Goulbourn referred in terms of strong reprobation to the accommodation-bill system, as developed by Macdonald and Co., Wallace and Co., and other houses in the north, with the assistance of such reckless discounters as the Western Bank of Scotland. A person named George Boon, a laceman of Hanway-street, who had acted as a "drawing-post," was refused protection until after he shall have suffered three months' imprisonment. His certificate is to be suspended for twelve months, and will, of course, be of the lowest class.

Miscellaneous News.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—As Christmas-day will this year occur on Saturday, the tradesmen of Derby intend closing on Monday as well, in order to allow their assistants an opportunity to visit their friends. No doubt tradesmen in other parts of the kingdom will do likewise.—*Staffordshire Advertiser*.

THE RECENT FATAL FIRE.—We regret to announce the death of Lady Charlotte Bridgeman, who was severely burned by accident at Lord Bradford's residence some weeks ago. She died on the 26th. Lady Lucy Bridgeman is still suffering from the effects of the accident.

A MISERABLE END.—A labourer, named James Doe, of Hardingham, Norfolk, has lost his life in endeavouring to eat a pound of raw sausages in two minutes. He had nearly accomplished the filthy feat, when the last sausage stuck in his throat and caused his death from suffocation.

THE 1861 EXHIBITION.—We are informed that a guarantee fund has been subscribed to a considerable amount, and that the commissioners of 1851 will head it to the extent of 50,000*l*. If this be correct, as we have every right to believe it is, it may be considered settled that there will be a Great Exhibition in 1861.—*Builder*.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT NORTHERN COMPANIES.—We think we may congratulate the above two companies, and the railway world, that the differences so long existing between the London and North Western and the Great Northern, were amicably arranged yesterday (Friday) afternoon. The terms have not transpired; but, of course, the injurious competition between them will in consequence cease, and the fares be restored to reasonable rates.—*Herapath*.

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS.—It is announced by the French Government that passports are no longer necessary for English passengers from London or the English coast towns to the corresponding points on the French coast, when they reside at the place whence they come; and that, under all circumstances, English travellers from any part of Great Britain will be allowed to land at Boulogne, Calais, &c., without passports, if they do not proceed inland, or stay on French territory more than ten days.

ANOTHER MAYORSHIP GOING A-BEGGING.—Mr. Joseph Rowntree, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, was chosen Lord Mayor of York on the 9th inst. Mr. Rowntree, as a consistent "Friend," refused to accept the office. The proud title of "My Lord" was insufficient to induce "honest Joe Rowntree" to desert his religious scruples, and, along with a cheque for 100*l*., he laid down the tempting title, as well as the gold chain, the sword, mace, &c.; and Mr. Husband (an eminent surgeon thereupon became, and now is, Lord Mayor of York.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We learn from the *Times* that the new company which has purchased the ship have obtained her for 160,000*l*., and that the estimated sum required for fitting her for sea service is from 100,000*l*. to 120,000*l*.,—total, about 280,000*l*. She is expected to be ready by about Midsummer, and then to steam for the remainder of 1859 between England and Portland (United States.) The article proceeds to point out that her ultimate use will probably be to form a trunk line of communication between England and the Eastern Seas. Trincomalee being named as the most eligible port to which she may run. The voyage will probably be performed in from twenty-five to thirty days.

A MOHAMMEDAN SWORN AS AN ATTORNEY.—Comrooden Tyabjee, a Mohammedan gentleman, who had regularly served his articles to a gentleman in London, and had passed the examination, was on Friday admitted as an English attorney. The proceeding took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, to which the question of oaths had been referred. He took the oaths of allegiance, and that to demean himself as an attorney, by placing the Koran between his hands with his right hand uncovered, and then rising, with both hands, the book to his forehead, and kissing it. Lord Campbell, addressing the newly-admitted attorney, said, "I wish you success in your profession, Sir."

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The Half-Yearly Court of Governors was held at the London Tavern on Friday, Mr. J. R. Mills in the chair. Mr. Soul read the Report. The number of children in the house at present was 157 boys and 77 girls. There were 25 children to be admitted at the election of that day. The Centenary fund had not made the progress which the Committee had been led to hope; 4,977*l*. 7*s*. 7*d*. had been collected up to October,

and 600*l.* more had been promised. After deducting expenses, there was 4,102*l.* 12*s.* at the bankers' on this account, and as soon as 5,000*l.* was in hand, measures would be taken either to enlarge the present building, or to provide another. The Report was adopted, and the election of children proceeded with.

THE NEW FOREIGN-OFFICE.—Mr. G. G. Scott, the eminent architect, has been intrusted by the Board of Works with the erection of the new Foreign-Office, and the Lords of the Treasury have concurred in that appointment, subject, of course, to future confirmation by Parliament. Mr. Scott will accordingly proceed, after communication with the authorities at the Foreign-office, to remodel his design according to the official information thus afforded, and agreeably to the suggestion of the Committee of the House of Commons that the New Foreign-office might be so placed as to range symmetrically with any other public offices, in accordance with the block plan of M. Crepinet, which might be required from time to time. It has also been determined so to arrange the works as to leave the present Foreign-office standing till such portion of the new building as is absolutely necessary for the immediate occupation of the department is ready to receive it.

THE ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.—The Lord-Lieutenant has applied the Peace Preservation Act to the barony of Clandonagh, in Queen's County, the scene of Mr. Ely's murder. The assassin is still at large; but the police are said to be on his track. Sir Charles Coote has pledged himself to visit with immediate removal from his estate, and the infliction of the severest punishment the law permits, in each and every case where it may be satisfactorily proved that any tenant of his either harboured or succoured Delany (the alleged assassin) since the night on which Mr. Ely was shot. Henceforward if any tenant on the venerable baronet's estates shall countenance persons of bad or questionable character, be they members of his own family or otherwise, his tenure becomes forfeited, and he must seek some other more congenial locality. The gentry of the Queen's County have subscribed 850*l.*, which sum, with 150*l.* offered by Government, makes up 1,000*l.* as the reward for the discovery and conviction of the assassin. Six times the amount was offered in vain for a clue to the great Norbury murder perpetrated in the Queen's County upwards of twenty years ago, and which remains one of the most remarkable instances on record of undiscovered crime.

WHO WAS THE FOUNDER OF INFANT SCHOOLS?—In a letter to the *Daily News* Mr. W. E. Hickson says:—

Robert Owen, who with all his benevolent impulses, had no skill in the management of children, is to be regarded rather as a distinguished patron of such schools than as their founder.

The first infant school of any pretension above the rank of common dame-schools was established by J. F. Oberlin, pastor of Waldbach (a mountainous canton in the north-east of France), about the year 1780.

In Great Britain, the first successful experiment of the kind was made at New Lanark, in 1815, and originated, not with Mr. Owen, but with one of his masters—James Buchanan.

After a visit from Joseph Lancaster had kindled a spark of his own educational enthusiasm in the mind of Robert Owen, and led to the erection of school-rooms on a magnificent scale for the realisation of Lancaster's plans of instruction, it was found that those plans were inapplicable to troops of very young children left by their parents, while at work in the factory, to play about the mill-stream, and often falling into it.

James Buchanan undertook to show the practicability of collecting these little ones, and of arranging for them a system of playful but orderly occupation, combining instruction with healthful exercise and amusement. By means of toys, pictures, songs, and methods of using them peculiarly his own, he succeeded; and so admirably that a subscription was set on foot by Henry Brougham, James Mill, and others, to establish a similar school, as a model institution in London. One was accordingly opened in Brewers-green; James Buchanan was brought from Scotland to superintend it, and was visited in Brewers-green by Mr. Wilderspin and others, by whom the direction of the movement was taken out of his hands, to give it a less secular bias, and one more in accordance with the view of the evangelical portion of the religious world.

MR. SAMUEL MORLEY ON TEMPERANCE.—At the monthly temperance meeting at Surrey Chapel, held on Monday evening last, Mr. Samuel Morley took the chair. He said he did not regard it a sin to take a glass of wine or beer, but he thought that drunkenness was the greatest curse of the country at the present time; that this chiefly kept the people down; that the great masses of the nation would be far better in every respect if they gave up strong drink altogether; and that he had become an abstainer himself, in order to be able more consistently and effectually to persuade others to do so. He would put the question solemnly to his religious friends whether they had done all they might do, to repress drunkenness. He would remonstrate with and persuade his poorer neighbours, not in a spirit of dictation but with all respect and earnestness, to cease squandering their money at the public-house,—to have an account at the savings' bank, and to make home more comfortable. How could a wife properly look after her husband and children, if the money were wasted in gin and beer? They should save their money from drink, in order to educate their children, which was the work of parents, not of governments. Higher qualifications were now insisted on in many branches of industry. In his own firm they would employ as porters none who could not read and write. The man who drank away the school money of his children, did them an injury for life, and did not give them a fair chance

in the world. Working men might demand reform, but they should begin at home. It was not enough to cry out for manhood suffrage; they should fit themselves for it by sobriety. If he were a tyrant, and wanted to trample down a people, he would surround them with the impure influences of public-houses. He knew a man who had lately died of delirium tremens, whose habit had been to spend two pounds a week in drink. His children were following his example. He had met another man, at a county election, who, on fifteen shillings a week, had supported a family and purchased a freehold, by sobriety. If the people all acted as this man, there would soon be no need for reform, for no bad government could stand a day if such were the character of the constituencies. In conclusion, he said it was false to charge them with putting temperance in the place of the gospel. On the contrary, it had been the means of bringing many within the sound of the gospel who previously had never heard it. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Cort, of New College; Mr. Howlett, a coalheaver; and by the Rev. Newman Hall. There was a large attendance of working men.

REMARKABLE FROST STORM IN BRADFORD.—SERIOUS ACCIDENTS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—For many hours during this morning there was a continuous fall of liquid ice throughout this district. It commenced before midnight. The streets, the lanes, the houses, the walls, and the trees, thus everywhere became incased with a thick coat of black ice, which was as slippery as glass. It was with the greatest difficulty that locomotion could be accomplished by the pedestrians. Policemen on their beat crept about with the greatest difficulty, and were frequently capsize with great severity. There have been consequently many severe accidents. Early this morning the appearance of the streets was somewhat singular. No person ventured to take a firm step. Every one of necessity picked his way with the greatest caution, and yet, notwithstanding, the falls were frequent, and the bruises and wounds in many instances very severe. The scenes in some places were remarkable, especially before six o'clock. The factory operatives might be seen in groups, in the lanes and streets, consulting together as to the best mode of making headway. Some declared often "they must give it up." Many had their limbs broken, and several other more serious accidents are reported at the police station. It was rumoured this morning that two or three persons had been almost instantly killed, owing to violent falls on the ground, but we cannot ascertain that such is the case. There have certainly been three very remarkably sudden deaths, but no doubt they are to be attributed to the severity of the weather acting upon constitutions under the influence of disease. Notwithstanding, several of these persons appeared in the full vigour of life. —*Bradford Observer.*

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON ON THE MAINE LAW.—The Earl of Harrington presided a few evenings ago at the annual meeting of the Derby Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic. In opening the business of the meeting his lordship said:—

The law is not utopian, for after long deliberation it has been enacted by the freest republic that has ever existed; not by the slave states of America, but by eleven millions of the New England States. In some places the law has been abrogated, but it has been re-established in all its vigour in Maine, where it originated. This proves that the Maine-law is not contrary to the spirit of freedom; but, as a further safeguard, we propose to enact a permissive bill, which will leave the decision to two-thirds of the ratepayers, or to universal suffrage. I hold that the first duty of a citizen or statesman is to promote the health, the strength, and the comfort of the productive classes, and by such means to secure to the country a strong, handsome race of men to labour or to fight. We take great care about the breed of our horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and poultry; but we are careless about our own progeny, where care is most needed, in consequence of the unhealthy pursuits in our factories, mines, and public-houses. The consequence is, that the race of man is deteriorating in England. Lord Brougham, as you know, has distinguished himself for half a century as chief wrangler in the House of Lords, the House of Commons, on the public platform, and in the schools of law and science. At a late meeting held for abolishing the duty on paper, Lord Brougham stated the wondrous progress of cheap literature. He said that 900,000 works on religious subjects had been disposed of in one year, and 300,000 works on temperance. He lamented that the Government was not prepared to take off this objectionable tax, but he consoled himself with the reflection that the working men by abstaining from beer and spirits, not suddenly but by degrees, might save so as to enable them to read deep in this cheap literature. He added that by abstaining from these pernicious drinks their health and condition would be improved. This comes with great force from Lord Brougham, the creator of these 42,000 pot-houses.

Greenock it appears has been canvassed in reference to a Permissive Bill. The numbers are reported to have been, in favour, 14,352; against, 349; neutral, 1858.

YELLOW SHOEBLACK BRIGADE.—The Fourth Annual Meeting of the brigade which occupies South London was held at Rae's Horse Repository, near the Elephant and Castle, on Friday. Lord Shaftesbury had promised to preside, but a telegram announced that he would be unable to do so owing to the serious illness of his brother. In his absence the chair was taken by Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and subsequently by the Rev. W. Cadman, Rector of St. George's, Southwark, supported by R. J. Snape, Esq., F. Ratcliff, Esq., Birmingham, Rev. William Brock, and several other clergymen, John Macgregor, Esq., J. Payne, Esq., and a number of the most influential inhabitants of the borough. Mr. Collinson, the Secretary, made a statement, from which it

appeared that whereas the brigade only mustered forty at this time twelve months, there were now as many as fifty-four upon the roll. During the past year ninety-three enlisted in the brigade, making the total number during the year one hundred and thirty-three, so that the Committee had to account for the disposal of seventy-nine boys. Of these thirty-three obtained industrial situations; twenty left of their own accord; ten to go into other employment; five were dismissed for dishonesty; six as unfit for the work; three for improper conduct; and two, who had saved some money in the brigade bank, were taken away by their parents, who wished to appropriate their children's savings. During the four several years the brigade was embodied it had earned 363*l.*, 531*l.*, 575*l.*, and 625*l.*, in the penny fees paid to them for their labour. Of the 625*l.* earned last year they drew 391*l.* for their daily use and living, they had in bank 113*l.*, and they had devoted 120*l.* to the maintenance of the Institution. It was further stated that some of the boys had as much as 8*l.* saved, and that the Institution was in debt about 70*l.* or 80*l.* The Report having been adopted, seven of the more deserving members of the Brigade were called up and publicly rewarded, while their band played the national anthem. Resolutions, pledging the Meeting to the support of the Institute, were duly proposed and seconded and supported.

Literature.

Historic Notes on the Books of the Old and New Testaments. By SAMUEL SHARPE. Second Edition. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. SHARPE recognises that a complete commentary on the Bible should contain many parts. "One part," he says, "should be theological, and show the views which each writer in the Scriptures teaches us of God's nature and attributes, and of his dealings with man. A second should be ethical, and explain the moral teachings. . . . A third should be an account of the manuscripts (!); and a fourth, grammatical, to explain the language of these most ancient writings. A fifth should be historical, to explain the history of the books by means of the history of the nation." The latter, Mr. Sharpe declares to be his aim; and he adds, that he thus "avoids the difficult subjects of inspiration, miracles, and prophecies of a Messiah." Now, never was an author's account of the character of his work more entirely misleading and delusive. So far from the subjects named, in the sentence last quoted by us, being avoided, there is not one of them that is not either prejudged, or dogmatically settled without argument, or disposed of by implication. Never did we read a book having less pretension to be simply historical; never one carrying in its every statement a greater amount of theological prepossession, or more coolly though silently defiant towards the principal conclusions arrived at by the vast majority of scholars and critics—by all, indeed, except the extreme rationalistic school. Mr. Sharpe's is the boldest attempt made yet in England, to teach as certain, in the criticism of the Scriptures, what only a few accept; and to insinuate, under the form of historical comparison, a view of the Scriptures manifestly irreconcilable with their inspiration, in any special sense, and with the Divine character of the supernaturalism they assert. If all this had been candidly admitted, we should have expressed no surprise, should have uttered no reproach;—Mr. Sharpe has studied and thought for himself; and would deserve respect for the fruits of study and thought put forward with candour and under true pretensions; but, when it is specially pretended to avoid all the subjects which, for the most part, the book actually settles, (so far as the author's judgment goes,) and which it even seems written purposely to settle, one has a right to complain, and an honest mind inevitably recoils from such a proceeding.

We shall sustain our intentionally grave charges by evidence. Quotation will show that there is no question relating to the subject of the genuineness and authority of the Scriptures which remains open after Mr. Sharpe's historical judgment is pronounced; and that even his historical conclusions, in great part, are equally at variance with the latest results of criticism and unsupported in themselves. It would be presumption to impute ignorance to Mr. Sharpe; so, as to some of the statements we shall adduce, we are left under the painful necessity of imputing something else, where mere feebleness of judgment cannot cover the offence.

We begin with the Pentateuch. After stating that its books "are of various ages, the greater part certainly more modern than Moses, and part, perhaps, more ancient," Mr. Sharpe proceeds to Genesis, and says:—

"It is the work of various authors and various ages. The larger part, in its present form, seems to have been written when the people dwelt in Canaan and were ruled over by judges, when Ephraim and Manasseh were among the chief tribes. . . . It is evident also in numerous places that other writers, far more modern, have not scrupled to make their own additions."

What is the historical evidence on which these allegations are rested?—what the evidence ob-

tained by "a comparison of the history of the book mentioned, with the political state of the nation as known from the other books?" The account of the descendants of them, as compared with the account of the birth of nations, is declared to be "by a more modern writer, with greater knowledge of geography and of languages," and, Mr. Sharpe maintains, "could hardly have been written before Solomon's voyage down the Red Sea." The history of Joseph itself has "simplicity and the stamp of antiquity;"—but, "that Jacob was Israel, the father of all Israelites; that the twelve tribes were named after his ten sons and two grandsons; that the two greatest tribes were children of Joseph, the prime minister, is an after-addition to the beautiful history of Joseph." This bold assertion is followed by nothing to sustain it, except that "it is more probable that the historian took the names of the patriarchs from those of the tribes,"—and that "this was clearly the case with some of them." The "clear case" is, the simple assertion, the bare opinion, that the tribe of Benjamin, or sons of Amin, took their names from neighbouring Ammonites, —of Reuben, were sons of Reu, a Moabite; but (mark the admission) "the other names are not so easily explained." Two or three probabilities, however, are enough to constitute an actual, with Mr. Sharpe; and so these portions "were"—that's his word positive—"they were written before the establishment of the monarchy, while Ephraim and Manassah were yet the chief tribes." But as for Jacob's opinion of his sons, recorded in chap. xlix,—it "was written in the time of Samuel, before the Levites became holy; and if part of the praise of Judah seems too great for that age, we must suppose those words a later addition!" This "historical comparison"—on the strength of which we are asked to fix the dates of portions of Genesis absolutely inseparable from those admitted to be very old, one for the time of Samuel, another for the age of Solomon,—is as purely arbitrary a proceeding as ever took place in that much-abused world of historical criticism, which, for some men, seems a region given up to be haunted by shadowy conjectures and flitting doubts.

In the same way Exodus is served up in three parts:—"an original history written soon after the events"—another version, "written in the time of the judges"—and "modern additions," which "for the most part belong to the three centuries and-a-half between Solomon and Josiah." These modern additions are said to "bear the marks of their onnage," because of a supposed reference to the Temple in chap. xv. 17, although two such differing critics as Herder and Kalisch (to say nothing of the orthodox school) deny Mr. Sharpe's inference,—and because the sacrifices are provided for with a "costly splendour," and there is a general "Levitical bias,"—and, further, because the boundaries of the kingdom are extended in a manner that belongs to the age of the Kings. On such narrow ground as this, all Exodus from chap. xxiii. to the end, is to be referred to the age of Solomon or to a later period!—and we are called upon to believe, that "the Ten Commandments were all the laws that originally claimed Moses as their author,"—and that the "directions given for making the Tabernacle" require "an amount of gold and other valuables such as the Israelites did not possess till the reign of Solomon." So all the Tabernacle theology that Christian expositors have found so edifying, and that the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews believed in, is transferred to a basis of—what?—sand is fixed and solid, compared with it; and, besides, Mosaicism is reduced to the narrow compass of the moral law, and our Lord's saying, "Moses commanded you," &c., is a piece either of concession to popular tradition, or of ignorant participation in a popular delusion! For—"we may conclude from Joshua's writing and copy of the *Laws of Moses* on an altar of stones, that the Ten Commandments were all the laws that originally claimed Moses as their author." In this way, the New Testament is involved in Mr. Sharpe's "historical" judgments on the Old—and the authority of our Lord, and the arguments of his Apostles, are—where? And yet, what is the amount, what the reality, of the assumed evidence that is to carry us to such conclusions?

Let us go to the Book of Psalms. We agree with Mr. Sharpe to reject the titles as unauthoritative, and to examine their contents for evidence of authorship. But what evidence do the Psalms named below themselves contain for such conclusions as that the 2nd Psalm speaks of the invasion by the Assyrians under Sennacherib,—or, that the 40th and 70th are the works of Jeremiah,—or, that the 51st is a prayer for the rebuilding of the city walls after the temple had been rebuilt in B.C. 445? In the last case, especially, the dogmatic assertion rests on a solitary half-sentence, to the exclusion of the entire scope of eighteen verses besides; while the Hebrew says simply "build," and not *re-build* or build again.

If we turn to the Prophets, we shall find that the whole question of prophecy is prejudged by the very statement as to the office of the Prophet, by which that section of the work opens:—

"The Hebrew Prophet was a man who had wisdom to foresee the future, who had the power of writing and speaking, and who had that poetic genius which gives persuasiveness and force to the words uttered. He was not a priest, or Levite, or man appointed to a task; but he stepped forward of his own accord to the high office of warning the nation and its rulers. His voice was against sin of all kinds, against injustice, against idolatry, against deserting Jehovah for the Egyptian or Assyrian gods. His wish was to preserve to the chosen people their nationality, to check foreign marriages, foreign treaties, and foreign customs. Egyptian chariots and cavalry were hateful in his eyes; fortifications were blameable. He called upon his countrymen to trust in themselves and their God. His words were warm with earnestness, with piety, and with hope."

We simply ask, Does this "historic note"—of which we give the essence—satisfy, simply on historical ground, 'e claims of the subject, the prophetic office generally amongst the Hebrews?—even though he afterwards admitted, that the prophet "taught the nation to look forward to a day of the Lord, as a time when peace would be on earth, their nation prosperous, and Jerusalem would give laws, and Jehovah be acknowledged as the only God." It will be anticipated that the book of Isaiah is treated according to the modern habit of rationalistic critics,—a portion only is given to Isaiah,—other parts, sometimes of a few verses, sometimes chapters, are attributed to "a later writer," who wrote during the captivity in Babylon. The history of Hezekiah is assigned to "the editor" of Isaiah, who also concocted Hezekiah's Song from the book of Psalms,—and of the chapters from the 40th to the end, it is said, without any hesitation, "they were written by an unknown author, about the year B.C. 536." The evidence consists simply of statements which become evidence only on the forgone conclusion, that there is no such thing possible as distinct prediction of distant events, but, only vague anticipations of events at hand, when they are so nearly come as to "cast their shadows before them." If any so-called prophecy describes an event as past or as at present transpiring, it *was* written (according to Mr. S.) subsequently to the event in question;—that's the only argument respecting the later chapters. Yet the "unknown writer" is "more lofty" than the true Isaiah; "his chief peculiarity is the expression of religious hope, which ennobles every wish for the prosperity of his nation:"—

"Indeed, he continually leaves us in doubt whether the Saviour he is looking for is to recall the world from idolatry and sin, or to bring back the Jews from Babylon; whether he is to establish God's kingdom upon earth, or the Jewish nation in Jerusalem."

At the time he wrote, "Cyrus was then delivering," in Mr. Sharpe's opinion "the Jews from captivity;" but the writer's thoughts "rise far above Cyrus," and "these latter chapters contain many of the passages which led the Jews to look for a Messiah:"—but the 53rd chapter refers to Jeremiah, whose book this unknown writer had read, and of whom he speaks when he asks, "Which of us believed what we heard?" It is added: "When he describes the prophet [Jeremiah] as despised and rejected of men, he says, 'He was brought as a lamb to the slaughter.'" And the evidence that the writer of Isaiah liii. had read Jeremiah, and "spoke of him," and not of Christ, is, that Jeremiah (chap. xi. 19) describes himself as a sheep led to slaughter! That is positively all that it is pretended to adduce.

We shall only very briefly notice Mr. Sharpe's proceedings with the New Testament. A brief statement of the evidence for the Gospels, and a comparison of peculiarities of the Evangelists, carries along with it such conclusions as that Matthew is to be "less relied upon" than the others, in such narratives as the triumphal entry into Jerusalem, and the twice feeding a multitude miraculously. Both Matthew and John are "not free from additions,"—Matthew "probably contains much that is not the work of the apostle,"—John's Gospel has been *re-written* from John's record." Unfortunately for Mr. Sharpe, Luke's Gospel is "clearly marked as a compilation"; and in a compilation it is hard to say what is the author's, and what "by a later writer": but he comforts himself by thinking that, "under these circumstances, it would be difficult to prove that Luke was the author of the whole, and that no portion was added after he had published it." And these words represent the spirit of the whole of the Notes;—it is not historic criticism, it is not candour and impartiality in judgment that mark them; but, extreme assumption and restless ingenuity, employed to weaken and destroy the grounds of the credibility of the Biblical records. If we do Mr. Sharpe injustice as to his intention, we can only regret that having any other intention, he should yet have written a book having the character and tendency we impute to this. Is it without intention, that, while there is a long note on the day and date of the

Crucifixion—which is fixed by Mr. Sharpe for the "Thursday, 14th April, A.D. 29,"—there is no note on the Resurrection, or on the Ascension?—the latter, indeed, not mentioned at all, that we can discover, and the former only incidentally, and so as to permit a mere supposition that the author receives it as a fact. Does Mr. Sharpe—we cannot clearly ascertain—think the Resurrection and Ascension excluded necessarily from historic notes?

The most entirely arbitrary and unsupported proceeding of all, however, is Mr. Sharpe's argument, that the Epistle to the Romans is "formed of two epistles joined together,"—that to the Romans consisting of the first eleven chapters, and the last half of the fifteenth,—and the remainder forming an epistle to the Ephesians! The evidence must be sought in his pages. It rests on the apostle's manner of speech being as if he addressed old friends; whereas, later than this epistle's date, he found himself a stranger in Rome. If any composition of antiquity has the highest evidences of unity, it is this very book which Mr. Sharpe selects to divide.

The British Army in India: Its Preservation, &c. By JULIUS JEFFREYS, F.R.S. London: Longman and Co.

THE Introduction to this work informs us that it was commenced as a pamphlet on the Dress of British Troops in India; but it has expanded under the author's hand into a goodly volume, in which a quantity of interesting matter, on subjects of more general importance, is added to the discussion of military arrangements with which it opens. Mr. Jeffreys spent some years in India, as staff-surgeon of the now lamentably notorious Cawnpore, and as civil surgeon at Futtehghur. He also visited the Himalayas, and published an essay on their climate and its sanitary properties; which led to correspondence with the Government of Bengal, on the establishment of military sanitary stations at Simla and a few other places. When Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General, Mr. Jeffreys submitted for consideration a plan for promoting the bodily and mental health of the British troops in India, by offering them cheering and remunerative occupation, calculated to keep them from ennui and dissipation, and to increase their happiness and energy. His lordship encouraged these proposals; but Mr. Jeffreys's health failed too soon for their development, and he was compelled to leave the country. The mutiny last year revived in his mind the convictions and sense of duty that had influenced him in earlier years; and although the publication of his matured opinions has been unexpectedly delayed, this book is still in time to exert an influence in the proper quarters, when, after the pacification of the disturbed provinces, it shall be determined to what extent and by what methods a British force shall be maintained in India.

There is evident truth in Mr. Jeffreys's remarks on the impression of European sickness on the natives of India,—of which we quote a part:—

"I had frequent opportunities of noting the impression produced on their minds by the sickness of Europeans in India, and have at times elicited their opinions about it. They differ nothing from mankind in general in being universally disposed to plume themselves upon any advantages they possess over others, and especially upon the solitary advantage over us in possessing tropical constitutions. Man, everywhere, is likewise disposed to look upon that climate which suits him best, as the proper one, and upon the native of a different clime who sickens and declines in the former, as a 'poor creature' of a feeble constitution. The natives of India look upon us as white bears from the cold unhealthy North, ferociously brave, but of sickly constitutions, disabling us from occupying their country without their aid. . . . And we may rest assured that the hopes of the disaffected [in the rebellion] are watchfully directed to the thinning of our ranks by each year of exposure; and that they rightly draw more encouragement from this, than from the prospect of meeting our forces with success in the field. . . . If our soldiers, therefore, can be induced with more lasting persistence under exposure in the field, a moral effect of great influence will, I am persuaded, be produced."

The author, then, proceeds to inquire into the necessary conditions of the suitable location, clothing, housing, and recreative employment of the troops,—based on a scientific consideration of tropical virulence and the power of vital resistance. We cannot follow him through his descriptions of the dress he would recommend, and of the construction and ventilation of barracks, &c. But we must acknowledge that we are astonished at the mysteries there may be in a helmet, a shako, or a hat; and at the amount of science an F.R.S. may bring to bear on the principles of clothing. We can recommend English hatters, and the makers of body-dress, to consider a little such suggestions as are to be found here.

Mr. Jeffreys's book, however, is not one with which much can be done under the head of "literature." It is rather a book to be placed in the hands of members of Parliament, to be forced upon the attention of military authorities, and to lie for frequent use on the table of the editors and leader-writers of our journals. We do not consider ourselves competent to pronounce on the purely professional matter of such a work; but can strongly affirm the author's right to be heard on the questions he treats, for the sake of his intelligence, his experience, and his earnest humane purposes. The remarks on a proper supply of the means of recreation are worth weighing for other climes than India's, and other barracks than those of the soldier abroad. The

observations on that national delusion, propagated by the Spirit of Evil, which so greatly injures the Englishman in India, namely, that men, while they labour, must, from time to time, have "something to drink," are also worth reproduction, as being indisputably true and free from exaggeration. And, again, our statesmen might do well to ponder what is said of freedom of service for troops in India,—that is, the option of exchanging service there for service elsewhere, after a certain time, say two years, except, of course, in time of war.

Many valuable things lie in the Appendix to this book,—the fruits of careful observation and experience. Among them, we would specially point out, as of great interest, the papers on the Climate of the Hill Provinces, on the State of the Useful Arts in India, on the Causes retarding the Progress of Christianity, on the Traffic in Opium in the East, and on the Insufficiency of the Rewards of the Disabled Soldier after Indian Service.

Gleanings.

Experience is an excellent schoolmaster, but he does charge such dreadful high wages.—*Carlyle*.

The *North British Mail* states that the late Mr. Thomas Crompton, the Lancashire paper maker, died worth between four and five millions sterling.

At a peace meeting held in Manchester on Thursday evening, Mr. Joseph Sturge gave reminiscences of his early efforts and career as a peace advocate during forty years.

A cod caught at Kincardine-on-the-Forth the other day, and weighing 12 lbs., was found to have no fewer than eighty-eight good-sized garvie-herrings in its stomach, the most of which were quite entire.

A "People's Edition" of the Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith, including his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, is announced by Messrs. Longman for early publication. It will be uniform with the People's Edition of "Lord Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays."

Diphtheria continues its deadly ravages in various parts of the kingdom. We (*Chelmsford Chronicle*) have just heard of a painful case at Salisbury, where Mr. Carter, son of Mr. Carter, of Brentwood, his wife, and child, all now lie dead from this disease.

Reading-rooms have been established for the use of the pitmen connected with the Skelton Colliery and Iron Works, and Lord Granville and others have agreed to furnish newspapers. Smoking is to be allowed, and the men are to pay one penny per week.

The contract with the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company has been signed by the Lords of the Treasury, and the manufacture of the submarine cable is in rapid progress. It is hoped that the section from Suez to Aden may be laid in the spring.

A vessel, says the *Athenæum*, has just arrived bearing for the British Museum 100 cases of antiquities of Halicarnassus and Cnidus, further results of the excavation at those places by Mr. Charles Newton, the British Vice-Consul at Mytilene. Also about fifty cases filled with similar treasures from Carthage. Amongst those from Cnidus is a gigantic lion, of Parian marble, in a crouching attitude, measuring ten feet in length by six in height, and weighing eight tons.

We read in the *Illustrated London News*:—"There is news about 'Junius.' Mr. Parkes—Joseph, of Birmingham—a very well-read man and a scholar, with advantages which few have possessed, is to give us, before six months are over, a 'Life of Sir Philip Francis,' the 'Junius' of Macaulay and Brougham, but not the 'Junius' of Mr. Dilke. Mr. Parkes possesses all the papers of Mr. Dubois, the secretary of Francis and the executor of Tom Hill. Surely Tom Hill must have 'happened' to know who Junius was?"

During the trial of M. de Montalembert his colleague of the Academy, M. de Villemain, scattered a good many *bon mots* among the people sitting near him, and sometimes, by the way, spoke in such an audible whisper that he was very near being turned out of court. M. Procureur-Imperial Cordouan, whose elocution hangs fire terribly, and whose diction is none of the purest, tried hard to work himself into a paroxysm of eloquence, by denouncing the dreadful license of public meetings in England; he pronounced the word "meeting" in such a droll way as to puzzle alike his English and French auditors. When, after his having repeated the word many times, M. Villemain at length understood what was meant, he exclaimed, "Ah, diable! Our friend speaks English as badly as he does French."

The following is a copy of a letter received by Mr. Leveratt, Chief Constable of Bradford, within the last few days:—

Coundon, Near Bp. Auckland, Nov. 19, 1858.
Mr. Levitt.—Sir they is practised in Cross-street A little out of Wellington-street Bradford what the call Sprit Rapping or table turning & I have ad a Sister dead som years and they are constantley speaking About her and more of my dear friends I beg you will put a stop to to such prosedings. It gives me much truble and I can onley have redress by Aplying to you it is practised by by one thomas fernley A mason he lives with is mother and Leeds A idle life A word from you will have disired effect from yours truly
SARAH STEWART.
black Boy Inn, of

For Mr. Levitt Old Cound Near
Chief Constable, Bradford. Bishop Auckland.
There is we fear to be found even a "Thomas Fernley" nearer London.

Obituary.

SIR JOSEPH BAILEY, BART., M.P. for Brecon, died on the 26th inst. at Glan Usk-park, Monmouthshire, aged seventy-five. He was one of the wealthiest ironmasters in South Wales. By his death a vacancy is caused in the representation of the county of Brecon.

THE REV. JOHN CLAY, late the chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, expired, after a long illness, arising from natural decay, at his residence, West Cliff, Preston, on Sunday week. The reverend gentleman resigned the chaplaincy of the gaol on the 25th June, 1857, after having filled that office nearly thirty-six years, during which time he had become an authority on prison discipline and the criminal statistics of the northern division of the county of Lancashire. His influence in these matters was not confined to this country, for his lucid and comprehensive reports were translated into most of the languages of the continent.

ADMIRAL LORD LYONS, who for some time had been in declining health, died on Tuesday last, aged sixty-eight, at Arundel Castle. He entered the navy at the early age of ten years and a half, and at eighteen was a lieutenant. He was one of the foremost in the escalade of the Castle of Belgica. This was accomplished during the raging of a terrific storm. In this exploit Mr. Lyons displayed that skill and boldness which stamped him as a true British sailor—for the navigation was intricate and the garrison strong. An expedition had been planned for the conquest of Java, and Mr. Lyons had been appointed to a station in the Sunda Strait, where he was to cruise and procure all the information he could regarding the position and force of the enemy. It was while thus engaged that he attacked at night, with not more than thirty-five men, Fort Marrack, defended as it was by fifty-four guns, 180 soldiers, and the crews of two boats. He took it with scarcely any loss, and obtained from his captain the declaration that his conduct was beyond all comment. His reward followed, when shortly afterwards he returned home in ill health. He was promoted to the command of the *Rinaldo*, 10. Although he obtained post rank in 1814, the cessation of the war deprived him of active employment until 1828, when he received the command of the *Blonde*, 46, in which he assisted at the blockade of Navarino, and superintended the naval expedition sent to co-operate with the French in the reduction of the Castle of Morea. Afterwards we find him cruising about the Mediterranean, now conveying an ambassador from one port to another, now conducting a king to Greece, and on one celebrated occasion entering the Black Sea in the first British man-of-war that had ever passed the Bosphorus, and actually visiting the scene of his future labours—Sebastopol. In 1835 his ship was paid off. Captain Lyons was afterwards appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens, which post he filled from 1835 until 1849. In 1849 he was appointed British Minister to the Swiss Confederation—a position which he occupied until 1851, when he was sent to Stockholm in a similar capacity. There he remained until, in November, 1853, war being then imminent, he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. If at first only second in command, Sir Edmund Lyons was from the first the ruling spirit of the British fleet. He it was who organised and conducted the expedition to the Crimea, prepared the means of landing, and superintended all so closely that, "in his eagerness, he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship (the *Agamemnon*) and the ground below it. Not only in this matter of the transport of the troops, but also in every subsequent stage of the expedition, Sir Edmund Lyons gave the most valuable assistance to Lord Raglan and his successors. He had more to do in the way of advice and of encouragement than the public ever heard of. In noticing his services in the Russian war, the *Times* says:—

Having conveyed our soldiers to the Crimea he saved them from being compelled to leave it—baffled, if not vanquished. A day or two after the battle of Balaklava, Sir Edmund Lyons, on landing, learnt to his astonishment that orders had been issued to the Naval Brigade to embark as many guns as possible during the day, for Balaklava was to be evacuated at night,—of course, surrendering to the enemy the greater portion of the guns. On his own responsibility the admiral put a stop to the execution of this order, and went in search of Lord Raglan, who, it appears, had come to the resolution of abandoning Balaklava, in consequence of the opinion expressed by the engineers that, after the loss of the redoubts in our rear, lately held by the Turks, we ought to concentrate our strength on the plateau. Taking Lord Raglan aside, Sir Edmund Lyons strongly opposed these views: he pointed out that the advanced position in the valley, in front of which these redoubts were situated, had been originally occupied in accordance with the advice of those very officers, and in opposition to that of Sir Edmund, who had suggested at the time that they were covering too much ground; he argued that, as the engineers had been mistaken once, they might be wrong again; and he clinched his argument by saying that, whatever might be the value of his opinion in such a case, he was at all events entitled to pronounce an opinion as to the insufficiency of Kamiesch as a harbour for the allied armies; that this harbour was utterly inadequate; and that the abandonment of Balaklava meant the evacuation of the Crimea in a week. After some conversation, Lord Raglan said, "Well, you were right before, and this time I will act upon your advice." Sir Edmund obtained leave to countermand the orders which had been issued; Balaklava was maintained as our base of operations, and the army was saved from what might have proved an inglorious defeat, if not a terrible disaster. This was perhaps the most important of all the services rendered by the admiral, and he well deserved the peerage which it earned for him.

In 1814 Lord Lyons had married Augusta, second

daughter of Captain Josias Rogers, R.N. and by this lady he had two sons and two daughters. Of the daughters, one is now Duchess of Norfolk; the other is Baroness de Wurtzburg. The eldest son is Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; the younger was Capt. Mowbray Lyons, of the *Miranda*, who in the late war died so much lamented at Therapia.

BIRTHS.

RICHARDS.—Nov. 21, at Higham-hill, Walthamstow, the wife of William Richards, jun., Esq., of a daughter.
THORNTON.—Nov. 23, at Cross-street, Islington, Mrs. W. H. Thornton, of a daughter.
CHAFY.—Nov. 24, in Addington-square, on the eve of the anniversary of her birthday, Frances Elizabeth, wife of W. Westwood Chafy, Esq., of Bowes House, Ongar, of a son.
OAKLEY.—Nov. 24, at 4, Harringay-villas, Green-lanes, Tottenham, the wife of Henry Oakley, Esq., of a son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TAYLER—TOLLER.—Sept. 9, at Brighton, Australia, Lloyd Tayler, Esq., of Melbourne, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Toller, of Kettering.
ROTHWELL—GREGORY.—Nov. 14, by the Rev. W. Roaf, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, Mr. Thomas Rothwell, to Miss A. Gregory, both of Hindley.
ASHBURTON—MACKENZIE.—Nov. 18, by the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Ashburton, to Miss Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaford.
GOTT—JONES.—Nov. 22, at the Baptist Chapel, Shotley-bridge, by the Rev. George Whitehead, Mr. Walter Gott, mason, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Jones, High-gate, Shotley-bridge.
CARLTON—WATTS.—Nov. 24, at Heaton Mersey [Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. S. Hooper, James Carlton, Esq., Whalley Range, Manchester, to Emma, eldest daughter of Sir James Watts, Abney Hall, Cheshire.
HEDGETHORN—COBBY.—Nov. 24, at the Protestant Free Church, New Shoreham, by the Rev. J. E. Good, Mr. James Hedgethorn, oyster merchant, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Captain Cobby, of the same town.
GOODMAN—GALLARD.—Nov. 25, at the Baptist Meeting, Towcester, by the Rev. John Jones, minister of the place, Mr. John Goodman, of Lillingston Lovell, second son of Joseph Goodman, Esq., Slatton, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Gallard, of Green's Norton Mills.
JONES—EDWARD.—Nov. 25, at the Independent Chapel, Clarach, by the Rev. J. Saunders, Aberystwyth, the Rev. J. Gwynne Jones, Solva, Pembroke, to Anne, second daughter of the late Captain Griffith Edward, Aberystwyth.

DEATHS.

MILBOURNE.—Oct. 11, at Stewarton, Jamaica, Catherine Mary, the beloved wife of Captain Thomas Milbourne, and eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Knibb.
CHRISTIAN.—Nov. 9, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. J. Christian, of Thornton Mills, aged seventy-six years. For about ten years she was a member of the Baptist Church at Arnsby, and upwards of forty years of that of the same denomination at Sheepshed.
HENNESSEY.—After a long and severe illness, Matilda, the wife of Mr. Richard Hennessey, 107, Wardour-street, Soho, aged forty-six years.
ADAMS.—Nov. 16, at Walthamstow, Mrs. Ann Adams, relict of Mr. Walter Adams, late of Islington, and formerly of Wymondley, Herts, aged seventy years.
UNDERHILL.—Nov. 17, at Oxford, Eleanor, the beloved wife of Michael Underhill, Esq., and mother of E. B. Underhill, Esq., Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, in her sixty-ninth year.
GRANT.—Nov. 18, Francis Homan, infant son of the Rev. Brewin Grant, Sheffield, aged eleven months.
SHIRLEY.—Nov. 18, at Sevenoaks, the Rev. Thomas Shirley, nearly fifty years the esteemed pastor of the Baptist church in that place, aged eighty-four years.
WRIGHT.—Nov. 19, Martha, the beloved wife of Mr. A. H. Wright, Vine-street, Evesham, aged fifty-four years.
LISTER.—Nov. 21, of bronchitis, Mr. William Lister, of Skipton, Yorkshire, father of the Rev. J. B. Lister, Lewisham, aged seventy-six years.
HARMAR.—Nov. 21, at Sheffield, Miss Catherine Harmar, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Harmar, of Nether Chapel, Sheffield, aged seventy-four years.
TIBBOT.—Nov. 22, very suddenly, at his own residence, Llanfyllin, Montgomery, Richard Tibbot, Esq., in his seventy-ninth year. He was for many years a deacon of the Independent church in the above town, and discharged faithfully his duties to the end. He was also the county treasurer of the London Missionary Society.
BEDELL.—Nov. 22, at Hastings, Agnes, the beloved wife of James Bedell, Esq., and only sister of Rev. A. Good, of Hackney.
COOPER.—Nov. 23, at the house of her widowed daughter, Mrs. Richard Barker, Grove-road, Norwich, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev. James Cooper, for more than twenty years pastor of the Old Meeting, West Bromwich, in her eightieth year.
LYONS.—Nov. 23, at Arundel Castle, Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons, aged sixty-eight years.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—FUNERALS.—J. Luntley respectfully announces that he has succeeded to the Funeral and Estate Business conducted for more than forty years by the late Mr. J. J. Luntley, with the same experienced Assistants, hoping to retain the confidence of the Friends of his honoured Father. Sales of every description of Property by Auction or by Private Contract. Valuations made. Estates collected. 42, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

WE HAVE READ WITH MUCH PLEASURE DU BARRY'S REPORT on the cure of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, without medicine by Du Barry's Food. The following are a few extracts which appear to merit the attention of many:—Cure No. 47, 121. "Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."—Cure No. 48, 314. "Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—TO THE LADIES.—For bad breasts, sore nipples, and all diseases of the skin, this famous ointment is an unfailing remedy. It relieves all pain, and clears off all discolorations and disfigurements from the surface of the body with amazing rapidity, and with perfect safety to the most delicate constitution. While this powerful, yet gently acting ointment is applied externally, it is advisable to facilitate and expedite its action by a course of the pills, which purify the blood, correct the depraved secretions, and give tone to all the vital organs. These preparations are intended to act together, and their united power is perfectly irresistible, however obstinate or malignant the disease they are to subdue.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The fresh illustration which is afforded in the Montalembert prosecution of the despotic tendencies of the present government of France has considerably prejudiced the funds. Consols on Friday sustained a fresh decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., although money is extraordinarily abundant. Yesterday the Stock market was very dull. To-day the market opened very heavy, but an improvement afterwards took place owing to an investment by the Government broker to the extent of 10,000l. in New Threes. Consols are 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ for Money, and the same for the next Account. The quotations will now probably be influenced to some extent by the arrangements in anticipation of the liquidation on the 7th proximo.

The supply of money in commercial channels continues extraordinarily large. First-class bills are freely discounted at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and in exceptional instances 2 per cent. has been accepted. Little business, consequently, is carried to the Bank. In the Stock Exchange loans on English Government Securities were obtainable at 2 per cent.

The imports of the precious metals this week represent an aggregate of nearly 350,000l. The Custom-house weekly statement of the exports of the precious metals direct from London includes 440 ounces of gold, and 25,800 ounces of silver, representing a total value of only about 8,000l. The steamer Malta has taken for Bombay 227,795l. in specie and bullion, all silver, except 650l. gold. The gold received from Russia and the United States has been despatched to the Continent.

The new Chilean loan of 1,400,000l. has been received with a considerable degree of favour, and was quoted $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem., but has since declined to $\frac{1}{4}$ prem. Several members of the Stock Exchange are already forming lists.

The suspension of Messrs. J. Davies and Son, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, has been announced, and their engagements connected with the Australian trade will, it is expected, prove large.

In the Foreign Market there is an absence of speculation, and prices are rather heavy. Turkish 6 per Cents. are 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Scrip, first issue, is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.; and the second, par to $\frac{1}{4}$ prem. Business in the Railway Share Market is moderately active, and prices are well maintained. Joint Stock Bank Shares are a shade flatter. London and Westminster have declined to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Bank of London to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union of Australia are 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Miscellaneous Market Peninsular and Oriental Steam realised 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; Crystal Palace, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Mediterranean Telegraph, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The usual monthly returns of the Board of Trade were issued on Wednesday. They comprise the month ended 31st Oct. last, and the ten months of the year up to that date. The exports of the month exhibit a decrease, compared with those of the corresponding months of 1857 and 1856. On the ten months there is a decrease of upwards of 10,000,000l. compared with the same period of last year, and an increase of 1,000,000l. on 1856. The decrease is visible in almost all articles of export, except cotton fabrics, steam machinery, and woollen yarns, the exports of which during the month considerably exceed those of October, 1857. The imports for the month vary little from those of the same month in the two preceding years, but on the ten months they are fourteen millions and a-half below the corresponding period of 1857. The exports of "cottons" to the British East Indies last month represented 855,589l., against 340,164l. in the corresponding month of 1857 (when trade was checked by the Indian mutinies), and 500,134l. in 1856.

The business of the Port of London exhibited rather more activity during the past week; 169 vessels were announced at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports. There were five from Ireland, and 249 colliers. The entries outwards were 85, and those cleared amounted to 94, besides 11 in ballast. The departures for the Australian Colonies have been 5 vessels—viz., 1 to Adelaide, of 397 tons; 1 to Sydney, of 1068 tons; 3 to Port Philip, of 2,242 tons; making a total of 5 vessels, of 3,707 tons.

The reports of the state of trade for the week have not exhibited important features. For the season of the year, however, it appears that business is moderately active, and that in districts where there has been no increase the tendency to reaction is not extensive. At Huddersfield and Leicester greater animation has been witnessed, and at Wolverhampton an enlarged spring trade is generally anticipated.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
9 per Cent. Consols	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$
Consols for Account	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per Cent. Red.	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
New 3 per Cent.	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
Annuitants	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
India Stock	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	226 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	226	226	226	226	226	226
Exchange-bills	34 pm	33 pm	37 pm	36 pm	37 pm	37 pm
India Bonds	—	—	11 pm	14 pm	14 pm	14 pm
Long Annuitants	—	—	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vict. c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1858.

ISSUE DE ARMENT.	
Notes issued	£32,609,480
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,450,900
Gold Bullion	18,134,480
Silver Bullion	—
£32,609,480	£32,609,480
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,533,000
Reserve	8,153,334
Public Deposits	7,671,799
Other Deposits	12,820,861
Seven Day and other Bills	830,217
£39,029,245	£39,029,245
Nov. 25, 1858.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 26, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

PIGG, R., North Tuddenham, Norfolk, grocer, December 9, January 13.	GLENDHILL, W., Monkfrystone, Yorkshire, plumber, December 16, January 14.
BUTTON, E., Gravesend, butcher, December 9, January 13.	WILLIAMS, R., Liverpool, builder, December 13, January 7.
PERKINS, J., Sandwich, shipowner, December 10, January 4.	ESLAND, E. N., Birmingham, plumber, December 11 and 31.
HAYNES, T., Chiddingstone, Kent, farmer, December 7, January 4.	BRYAN, T., Liverpool, hatter, December 6, January 4.
MORRIS, W. W., late of Sise-lane, chemical merchant, December 6, January 10.	SHEPPARD, W., Exmouth, auctioneer, December 10, January 20.
COOPER, J., Birmingham, licensed victualler, December 8 and 27.	PHILIP, R., Okehampton, watchmaker, December 10, January 14.
HEATH, W. R., GRANGER, J., HAINES, G. B., and METCALF, J., Birmingham, electro-platers, December 16, January 6.	OLIVER, W. L., Austin-friars, City, stockbroker, December 14, January 14.
GODDARD, W., Leicester, shoe manufacturer, December 9 and 30.	COLLINS, W., Rydon-terrace, City-road, linendraper, December 13, January 17.
TAYLOR, G., Swinderby, Lincolnshire, publican, December 9 and 30.	BOWLES, J., Colchester, millwright, December 10, January 11.
BEESON, J., Derby, ironfounder, December 9 and 30.	GRIFFIN, R., Stewkley, Buckinghamshire, cattle dealer, December 10, January 11.
WOOLLATT, W., Nottingham, lace manufacturer, December 9 and 30.	COOK, G., Lower-road, Islington, grocer, December 8, January 14.
COX, S., St. George, Gloucestershire, Bristol, and Brington, Somersetshire, chemical manufacturer, December 7, January 10.	LEWIS, G., Clarence-place, Hackney-road, Middlesex, leather cutter, December 10, January 14.
ELLIOTT, J., Devonport, grocer, December 13, January 17.	SPENCER, F., Birmingham, mercer, December 11 and 31.
BRADLEY, J., Manchester, starch dealer, December 11, January 11.	JOHNS, T. C., New-street-square, City, printer, December 10, January 7.

Tuesday, November 30, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.

GLENDHILL, W., Monkfrystone, Yorkshire, plumber, December 16, January 14.	GLENDHILL, W., Monkfrystone, Yorkshire, plumber, December 16, January 14.
WILLIAMS, R., Liverpool, builder, December 13, January 7.	WILLIAMS, R., Liverpool, builder, December 13, January 7.
ESLAND, E. N., Birmingham, plumber, December 11 and 31.	ESLAND, E. N., Birmingham, plumber, December 11 and 31.
BRYAN, T., Liverpool, hatter, December 6, January 4.	BRYAN, T., Liverpool, hatter, December 6, January 4.
SHEPPARD, W., Exmouth, auctioneer, December 10, January 20.	SHEPPARD, W., Exmouth, auctioneer, December 10, January 20.
PHILIP, R., Okehampton, watchmaker, December 10, January 14.	PHILIP, R., Okehampton, watchmaker, December 10, January 14.
OLIVER, W. L., Austin-friars, City, stockbroker, December 14, January 14.	OLIVER, W. L., Austin-friars, City, stockbroker, December 14, January 14.
COLLINS, W., Rydon-terrace, City-road, linendraper, December 13, January 17.	COLLINS, W., Rydon-terrace, City-road, linendraper, December 13, January 17.
BOWLES, J., Colchester, millwright, December 10, January 11.	BOWLES, J., Colchester, millwright, December 10, January 11.
GRIFFIN, R., Stewkley, Buckinghamshire, cattle dealer, December 10, January 11.	GRIFFIN, R., Stewkley, Buckinghamshire, cattle dealer, December 10, January 11.
COOK, G., Lower-road, Islington, grocer, December 8, January 14.	COOK, G., Lower-road, Islington, grocer, December 8, January 14.
LEWIS, G., Clarence-place, Hackney-road, Middlesex, leather cutter, December 10, January 14.	LEWIS, G., Clarence-place, Hackney-road, Middlesex, leather cutter, December 10, January 14.
SPENCER, F., Birmingham, mercer, December 11 and 31.	SPENCER, F., Birmingham, mercer, December 11 and 31.
JOHNS, T. C., New-street-square, City, printer, December 10, January 7.	JOHNS, T. C., New-street-square, City, printer, December 10, January 7.
GIBBS, A., Bedford-square, stained glass painter, December 13, January 17.	GIBBS, A., Bedford-square, stained glass painter, December 13, January 17.
ROFFE, A., Dorrington-street, Clerkenwell, timber merchant, December 9, January 17.	ROFFE, A., Dorrington-street, Clerkenwell, timber merchant, December 9, January 17.
MONUMENT, H., City-road, victualler and tavern keeper, December 13, January 17.	MONUMENT, H., City-road, victualler and tavern keeper, December 13, January 17.
PARVIN, R. C., Oxford-street, haberdasher, December 8, January 7.	PARVIN, R. C., Oxford-street, haberdasher, December 8, January 7.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 29.

We had a moderate supply of English wheat at this day's market, but the great change in the weather caused much dullness in the trade, and the sales made were at 1s to 2s per quarter under last Monday's prices; a large proportion however remained unsold at the close of the market. Foreign wheat held as before, but little or nothing done. Flour went off slowly, and is per sack cheaper than last week. Fine barley fully as dear, and grinding sold pretty freely at previous rates. Beans is cheaper; in peas little doing. The arrivals of oats were liberal; the demand was less active, though prices were 6d per quarter lower than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes steady sale without alteration in price.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 40 to 44	44 50	Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	44 50	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Linco., Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Scotch	42 44	Rostock	46 50
Rye	32 34	Danish and Holstein	44 48
Barley, malting	28 42	East Friesland	42 44
Distilling	27 28	Petersburg	40 44
Malt (pale)	60 66	Riga and Archangel	—
Beans, mazagan	35 48	Polish Odessa	38 40
Ticks	—	Marianopoli	44 46
Harrow	—	Taganrog	—
Pigeon	—	Egyptian	30 32
Peas, White	40 44	American (U.S.)	42 46
Grey	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	28 30
Maple	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Boilers	—	Danish	28 30
Tares (English new)	68 70	East Friesland	24 25
Foreign	63 68	Egyptian	20 21
Oats (English new)	21 23	Odessa	23 26
Flour, town made, per Sack of 280 lbs	38 40	Beans—	—
Linseed, English	—	Horse	36 38
Baltic	52 54	Pigeon	38 40
Black Sea	50 52	Egyptian	34 36
Hempseed	42 44	Peas, White	40 42
Canaryseed	76 82	Oats—	—
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112 lbs	—	Dutch	18 24
German	—	Jahde	18 23
French	—	Danish	17 21
American	—	Danish, Yellow feed	20 25
Linseed Cakes, 131 lbs to 141 lbs	—	Swedish	21 24
Rape Cakes, 61 lbs to 71 lbs per ton	—	Petersburg	20 24
Rapeseed, 341 lbs to 351 lbs per last	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
		New York	22 25
		Spanish, per sack	—
		Carrawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6d.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 29.—The trade for cloverseed continues without animation; red seed meets no attention; and with some disposition for business in white seed the high values required by sellers prevent any active business. Trefoll is neglected. Canaryseed with fair supply this morning, sold steadily at last week's values.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 29.

The supply of each kind of foreign stock on offer to-day was only moderate, and the demand for it ruled heavy on easier terms. Both the beasts and sheep were in very poor condition. Although the arrivals of home-fed beasts were rather limited, we have to report a very dull inquiry for all kinds, and in some instances prices were 3d per 8lbs lower than on this day so'nigh. A few very superior Scots sold at 4s 10d, but the general top figure for beef was 4s 8d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,050 short-horns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 150 Scots; and from Ireland, 600 oxen, &c. Although the show of all kinds of sheep was limited, and its quality was inferior, the mutton trade ruled heavy in the extreme, and in most transactions prices gave way 2d per 8lbs. The extreme value of the best old Downs was 4s 10d per 8lbs. Only about 350 Irish sheep were in the market. We were scantily supplied with calves, nevertheless the real trade ruled heavy at a further decline in value of 3d per 8lbs, the top figure being 4s 6d. The pork trade was much depressed, and prices were almost nominal.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2	8	to	3 10	Pr. coarse woolled	3	6	to	4 0
Second quality	3	0	3	6	Prime Southdown	4	4	4	10
Prime large oxen	3	8	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	3	2	3	10
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	4	0	4	6
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	2	10	Large hogs	2	6	3	2
Second quality	3	0	3	4	Neatam. porkers	3	4	4	0

Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Sucking calves, 17s. to 20s. Quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 20s each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 29.

Prime beef and mutton, the supply of which is only moderate, are in fair request at full prices; otherwise the trade continues heavy at barely late rates. The arrivals from Scotland and the provinces are still very large.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2	6 to 2	10	Small pork	3 6 to 4 2
Middling ditto	3	0	3 6	Inf. mutton	2 8 3 2
Prime large do	3	8	3 10	Middling ditto	3 4 3 8
Do. small do	4	0	4 4	Prime ditto	3 10 4 4
Large pork	2	4	3 4	Veal	3 4 4 4

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MONING-LANE, Nov. 30.

TEA.—The advices by the Overland Mail has given increased firmness to the market, and common congous are now quoted 11d per lb.

SUGAR.—A rather large quantity of this article is advertised for sale during the week, prices, however, continue firm, and in the refined market a slight advance may be reported.

COFFEE.—There has been very little business transacted, and quotations are almost nominal.

RICE.—Less activity has been apparent during the last two or three days. A few sales of good qualities Bengal have been effected, at about former quotations.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 29.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 11,827 firkins butter, and 3,774 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 8,197 casks butter, and 20 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled quiet during the past week, and the business transacted was still chiefly in the best descriptions, without any change in value. In foreign no alteration to notice. The bacon market continues very dull; and the arrivals having given the dealers a supply previously bought on board, the demand was very limited, and prices further declined 2s per cwt, we quote from 46s to 50s landed, according to quality, &c.

POTATOES, BOROUGH and SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 29.—Since Monday last, fair average supplies of potatoes, in good condition, have come to hand, coastwise and by land carriage. The imports have been extensive, viz., 1,110 tons from Rouen, 210 from Dunkirk, 240 tons from Calais, 70 tons from Boulogne, 220 tons from Groningen, 40 tons from Rotterdam, 66 tons from Harlingen, 4 tons from Hambro', and 25 tons from Antwerp. On the whole, a steady business is doing, as follows:—York Regents, 80s to 95s; Scotch, 70s to 90s; Kent and Essex do., 70s to 90s; Foreign Whites, 60s to 65s; ditto Reds, 65s to 70s per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 27.—Little or no alteration has taken place since our last report. Apples and pears are plentiful. Among the latter are still some fine samples of Marie Louise, Duchesse d'Angoulême, and Cramans, and Guernsey Chaumontels. The last fetch from 3s to 6s per dozen. Lisbon grapes yet arrive in excellent condition, and hot-house kinds are also abundant. Pineapples are very plentiful. Barcelona nuts fetch 30s per bushel; new Brazils, 16s do; Spanish, 14s do.; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kiln-dried, 20s do. Filberts fetch 26s to 35s per 100lbs. Kent coals are dearer, and the demand somewhat brisk; prices higher. New oranges have arrived from Madeira and elsewhere. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Greens are somewhat plentiful, French beans scarce. Potatoes realise a trifling advance on last week's prices. Green artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 29.—There is less business doing in our market; fine samples, however, from their scarcity, still command a ready sale at full rates, but other descriptions continue heavy. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 70s to 84s; Weald of Kents, 52s to 62s; Sussex, 46s to 54s.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 29.—Since our last report, an increased amount of business has been transacted in nearly all kinds of English wool, and, in most transactions, prices have slightly advanced. The stock continues low, and there is every prospect of some higher rates, as the mills in the manufacturing districts are still running full time, and as most of the manufacturers of woollen goods have large orders on hand. The public sales of foreign and colonial wool have proceeded steadily during the past week. The sales will terminate on the 1st December as far as regards the finer qualities of Australian wools, but there will be several lots of low East India and other descriptions offered the following day or two.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR, Saturday, Nov. 27.—Nearly all kinds of flax have moved off slowly at about stationary prices. Hemp is very dull, and Petersburg clean may be purchased at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s per ton. Jute and coir goods are somewhat heavy, but not cheaper.

OILS, Monday, Nov. 29.—There is a fair average business doing in linseed oil, at 29s 6d on the spot. Olive is firm, at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Gallipoli, and 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Spanish. Pale seal is worth 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s, fine sperm 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, and cod 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. Most other oils move off slowly, at about last week's currency. Turpentine sells at 39s to 40s for spirits, being a decline of 1s.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 29.—The demand has become much less active, and prices are rather lower than on Monday last. To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 50s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 52s net cash. Rough fat, 2s 10d per 8lbs.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 29.—A heavy market, the turn in favour of buyers on last day's rates. Stewart's, 18s 6d; Lambton's, 18s 6d; Hetton's, 18s; Riddell's, 16s 3d; Tanfield, 13s; Hartley's, 15s 3d.—Fresh arrivals, 19; left from last day, 13.—Total, 32.

Advertisements.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling. — Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders. — "This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent." — News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

GALVANISM—Mr. WILLIAM H. HALSE, of the Medical Galvanist, of No. 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London, solicits invalids to send to him for his Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism," which he will forward post free on receipt of Two Postage Stamps. The beneficial effects of Galvanism in cases of Paralysis, Loss of Muscular Power in any part, Asthma, Indigestion, and Nervousness, are most extraordinary when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus. Attendance from Ten to Two o'clock. Mr. Halse's Galvanic Machines are Ten Guineas each.

FATHER'S USEFUL INVENTIONS.

The unprecedented success which has attended the introduction of these valuable preparations renders any further remarks unnecessary. They are adapted to the wants, requirements, and means of the Million; it is therefore no matter of surprise that they are purchased by the Million.

Father's Pomade for the Hair, 2d.
Father's Hair Restorer, 2d.
Father's Hair Dye, 2d.
Father's Bandoline, 2d.
Father's Sultana Powders, 2d.
Father's Amandine, 2d.
Father's Tooth Powder, 2d.
Father's Cement for Decayed Teeth, 2d.
Father's Corn and Bunion Shields, 2d.
Father's Stain Remover, 2d.
Father's Cloth Renovator, 2d.
Father's Cement for China, 2d.
Father's Shaving Cream, 2d.
Father's Seidlitz Powders, 2d.
Father's Ginger Beer Powders, 2d.
Father's Lemonade Powders, 2d.
Father's Marking Ink, 2d.
Father's Ink Powders, 2d.
Father's Rat and Mice Destroyer, 2d.
Father's Beetle Destroyer, 2d.
Father's Moth Destroyer, 2d.
Father's Bug Destroyer, 2d.
Father's Furniture Polish, 2d.
Father's Baking Powder, 2d.

These Articles are put up in neat packets, containing an ample quantity. Although sold at the low price of 2d. a packet, each preparation is warranted to be of the very best description, none but the choicest ingredients being used. Sold by Agents in every town.—Father and Co., Toilette Chemists, 84, Holborn Hill, City of London, E.C.

NO MERCURY NEEDED IN LIVER COMPLAINTS.

PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, RHUBARB, AND GINGER PILLS.

This excellent Compound, skillfully adjusted, is an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Liver, and Bilious complaints, its action being so mild and certain cannot fail to restore health, and by continued use prove a most valuable Medicine. Well adapted for emigrants. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Prepared only by Mr. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London.

City Agents:—E. Constance, 37, Leadenhall-street; Gould, 198, Oxford-street; Williams, 54, Piccadilly; Watts, 107, Edgware-road; Blades, 52, Edgware-road; Down, Bayswater; and of all Medicine Vendors.—N.B. Be sure to ask for Prichard's.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 6d. per box. This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," on the Government Stamp.

VIRGINIAN GUM. —Have you seen the Virginian Gum?

Nothing has ever been introduced into this country which has caused such a stir, and has effected so many surprising and wonderful cures as the Virginian Gum!!! It is working wonders everywhere:—the weak are strengthened!—the wounded are healed!—the lame walk, laying aside their sticks and crutches;—and thousands of living souls who have been restored from the brink of the grave, are everywhere gratefully sounding its praise! As a remedy for Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Tic-doloureux, Toothache, Pains in the Back, Gravel, Piles, Asthmatic Cough, Hooping Cough, and even Consumption, it is superior to anything in the world!!! The names and residences of Hundreds of Persons can be given, who will testify to the surprising curative powers of the Virginian Gum, in cases of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sore Throats, Swellings, Abscesses, Boils, Corns, and Bunions, Whitlows, Sore Legs, Bad Breasts, Cracked Hands, &c. As a Digestive, Soothing, and Healing Adhesive Plaster, it is better than any Plaster known by the Faculty; and as the Virginian Gum is not only the Easiest, the most Simple, as well as the Cheapest and most Certain mode of Cure, it must ever continue to be the World's Favourite Remedy. Go!!! Get Some!!! Get a Small Box, and try it for yourself!!! After the first trial you will never be without it in the house.—Sold Retail in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. each by Druggists, Stationers, and Patent Medicine Vendors; and Wholesale at the Depot, 139, Goswell-street, London, and at the usual Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses.

THE PEOPLE'S STARCH.—Highly Superior

and Economical Starch!—Harper Twelvetroes' Patent Double-refined Osborne Starch (which requires no boiling) is the most Economical Starch that can be used, One Pound of which will take Four Pints more Water, and Stiffen more Clothes by nearly double the quantity, than any other Starch, thus effecting a saving of Fifty per Cent. One single trial will prove that it is unequalled for its surprising cheapness, superior strength, genuine purity, brilliant transparency, durable stiffness, easy elasticity, and fine glossy finish. Sold by Grocers, Chandlers, and Druggists; and Wholesale at Harper Twelvetroes' Albion Chemical Works, 139, Goswell-street, London, Manufacturer of the Patent Soap Powder for Washing without Rubbing.—More Agents Wanted.

THE CEREVISA ANGLICANA; or, ENGLISH HERB DIET DRINK.

Discovered and most beneficially prescribed in an extensive practice of fifty years, by JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D., M.R.C.S., London.

This celebrated Botanist and Inventor of Dr. James's Powders, was consulted in the last illness of his Majesty George II., and died in his ninety-fifth year, A.D. 1801.

This very old-established Medicine has proved eminently successful in cases of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Affections, Nervous Debility, Incipient Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, & Colds, Liver and Bowel Complaints, Abscess and Tumours, &c.

A Pamphlet (gratis) containing cases of cure, and most unequivocal testimonials (published by distinct permission) will be forwarded, free upon application.

Sold wholesale and retail by Edward Slee and Co., Sole Proprietors, at the Depot, 46, Piccadilly, corner of the Albany, in bottles, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s.; also by most Patent Medicine Vendors and Chemists.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle continues

to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, purest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. DR. DE JONGH'S Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its vast therapeutic superiority over the Pale Oil is established by innumerable testimonials from the most distinguished members of the Medical Profession.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S. Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Newfoundland Oils."

RICHARD MOORE LAWRENCE, ESQ., M.D.

Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, &c., &c.

"I have frequently tested your Cod Liver Oil, and, so impressed am I with its superiority, that I invariably prescribe it in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARPORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON (W.C.) *Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against proposed substitutions.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:

The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions. In canisters, at 1s. 1½d., 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s.; Super refined quality, 10lb., 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to her Majesty, 182, Piccadilly; Abbis, 60, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 330 and 451, Strand; also at 49 and 60, Bishopsgate-street; and 4, Cheapside; and through all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF SEVERAL YEARS' STANDING.

Caiuscross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced about two years ago to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir, your most obliged servant,
Thomas Keane, Esq. W. J. TREGIO.
Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.

Dr. WATTERS, 32, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, guarantees to cure deafness in one examination, by a safe and painless treatment unknown in this country. One thousand cures can be referred to. Hours of consultation Eleven till Four daily. A book, this day published, for country patients to cure themselves, sent to any part, on receipt of letter, enclosing eight postage stamps.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES in the HEAD.—

TURKISH TREATMENT.—A Surgeon from the Crimea who was cured of fourteen years' deafness and most distressing noises in the head, is anxious to communicate the means of cure to others so afflicted; full instructions to effect a cure sent to any part of the world upon receipt of a stamped directed envelop—Surgeon Colston, M.R.C.S., and M.R.S.L., No. 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, W.C. Consulting hours Eleven till Four daily.

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COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analyzed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PRERIERA, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pintals, 6d., Pints 2s. 6d., Quarts 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.

This old established herbal preparation has a miraculous effect in all Scorbatic Complaints, quickly eradicating all impurities from the blood. Indeed, a finer purifier of the blood cannot well be conceived, the pale sickly complexion speedily being converted to the rosy hue of health. Ladies should have recourse to this preparation, instead of using the dangerous cosmetics now so much in vogue. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. a box. Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street. Any London or country medicine vendor will procure the above for any customer.

A BERNETHY'S PILL for the NERVES and MUSCLES.

INVALIDS who suffer from Lowness of Spirits, Want of Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Attacks, will hail this medicine as a great blessing. It acts by purifying the blood and by restoring the stomach, liver, and bowels to their healthy state, and thus eradicates melancholy, weakness of limbs, &c. The smallest size box will be quite sufficient to convince any invalid of the extraordinary virtues of these pills. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. a box. Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street, and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street. Any medicine vendor will procure them.

THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

PERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS in TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, and INSTANT RELIEF and a RAPID CURE of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all DISORDERS of the BREATH and LUNGS, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

CURE OF A NINE YEARS' COUGH.

99, High-street, Lynn. SIR,—A lady who had a severe cough for many years, and could get nothing to allay it, from one box of Dr. Locock's Wafers she is enabled to speak more freely, and her cough is better than it has been for these nine years. W. BARTLE.

ANOTHER CURE OF A THIRTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMA.

17, Church-lane, Hull. SIR,—I have suffered more than I can describe from the effects of an asthma, which has for years rendered my days irksome and my nights sleepless. It was brought on by cold, while accompanying the retreat of Sir John Moore. I have had the ablest advice, but nothing has given me one-tenth part of the benefit which your Dr. Locock's Wafers have.

(Signed) WALTER ERRINGTON, late Grenadier Guards. Witness—Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, Chemist, Market-place, Hull.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Abergavenny.

"Sir, I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c."

"M. JAMES, Baptist Minister."

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It has been discovered that many Medicine Vendors, when asked for any of

DR. LOCOCK'S MEDICINES, attempt to pass off instead some counterfeit, because they have a greater profit in doing so than by selling the genuine medicine—the public is cautioned against such dishonest practices, which may be detected by observing that every box of the GENUINE medicine has the words

"DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS"

in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND in the Government Stamp, and without which words ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS AND AN IMPOSITION.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

CAUTION TO INVALIDS.

Recent investigations have exposed to public observation the deceptions practised by a certain class of apparently respectable, but not over scrupulous, chemists and druggists upon the Medical Profession and their confiding customers. Amongst these "tricks of trade" are the culpable efforts to injure the reputation and check the demand of a popular, safe, and pure remedy, extensively recommended and highly estimated by the Faculty in this and other countries—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—by disparaging observations and the intrusive recommendation or secret substitution of a Pale, Yellow, or Coarse Brown Oil, entirely inactive or seriously pernicious in its effects. The motives for this exceptional conduct are too obvious to need explanation; but it is right to caution purchasers against a possible imposition, as well as to prevent disappointment and maintain the reputation of an unquestionably valuable addition to the Materia Medica.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s., cap-suled, and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by many respectable Chemists throughout the Provinces, and in LONDON by his Sole British Agents,

ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, STRAND, W.C.,
By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; its efficacy in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissariat, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.

The late Dr. Turley states in a letter that in the worst cases of scarlet and typhus fevers he found it, in his experience and family, to act as a specific, no other medicine being required.

John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., &c., Great Cumberland-street, offers his testimony of approbation both of the principle and mode of administering the Pyretic Saline.

Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Royal Free Hospital
Dr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.
Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.
Dr. Holyland, of the Scutari Hospital.

Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages the are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON,"
impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box—
Sold by all vendors of medicine.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.
Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 3d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 228, Piccadilly, London.

GILLINGWATER'S FAMED ARTICLES

for the HAIR, 96, GOSWELL-ROAD, and 148, HOLBORN BARS.

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.—The most wonderful discovery of the present age is GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY HAIR DYE. It changes red or gray hair to a permanent and natural brown or black. Its application is most easy; it is as harmless as pure water, and yet its extraordinary power upon the hair is so effective and instantaneous, that the hair is coloured permanently the moment it is touched by the dye. Sold in cases at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

FINE HEAD OF HAIR, the Beard, Whiskers, and Mustachios.—The successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair, and when every other specific has failed. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachios, it is unerring in its stimulative operation. In bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

GILLINGWATER'S HAIR DESTROYER, the most certain and elegant preparation for the removal of superfluous hair on the arms, neck, and face, so inimical to beauty. It is perfectly innocent, and is easy and pleasant in use. In boxes 3s. 6d. each.

Sent free to any Railway Station in the Kingdom, and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colomian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

S. J. GILLESPIE'S HAIR RESUSCITATOR

has been tested for twenty years, and has never failed of a perfect cure for acute baldness and impoverished hair.

"47, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square."

"Sir, I have much pleasure in stating that, having lost nearly the whole of a good head of hair, it was perfectly restored by using your Resuscitator.—I am, yours truly,

WILLIAM ADAMS."

Inventor and Proprietor, S. J. GILLESPIE, 161, Tottenham Court Road, W. (near Shoobred's), London. Price 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., duty included. Original testimonials from Members of the College of Surgeons, and others, for inspection.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinutrium, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

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"To Mr. Woodcock."

"WILLIAM NOBLE."

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